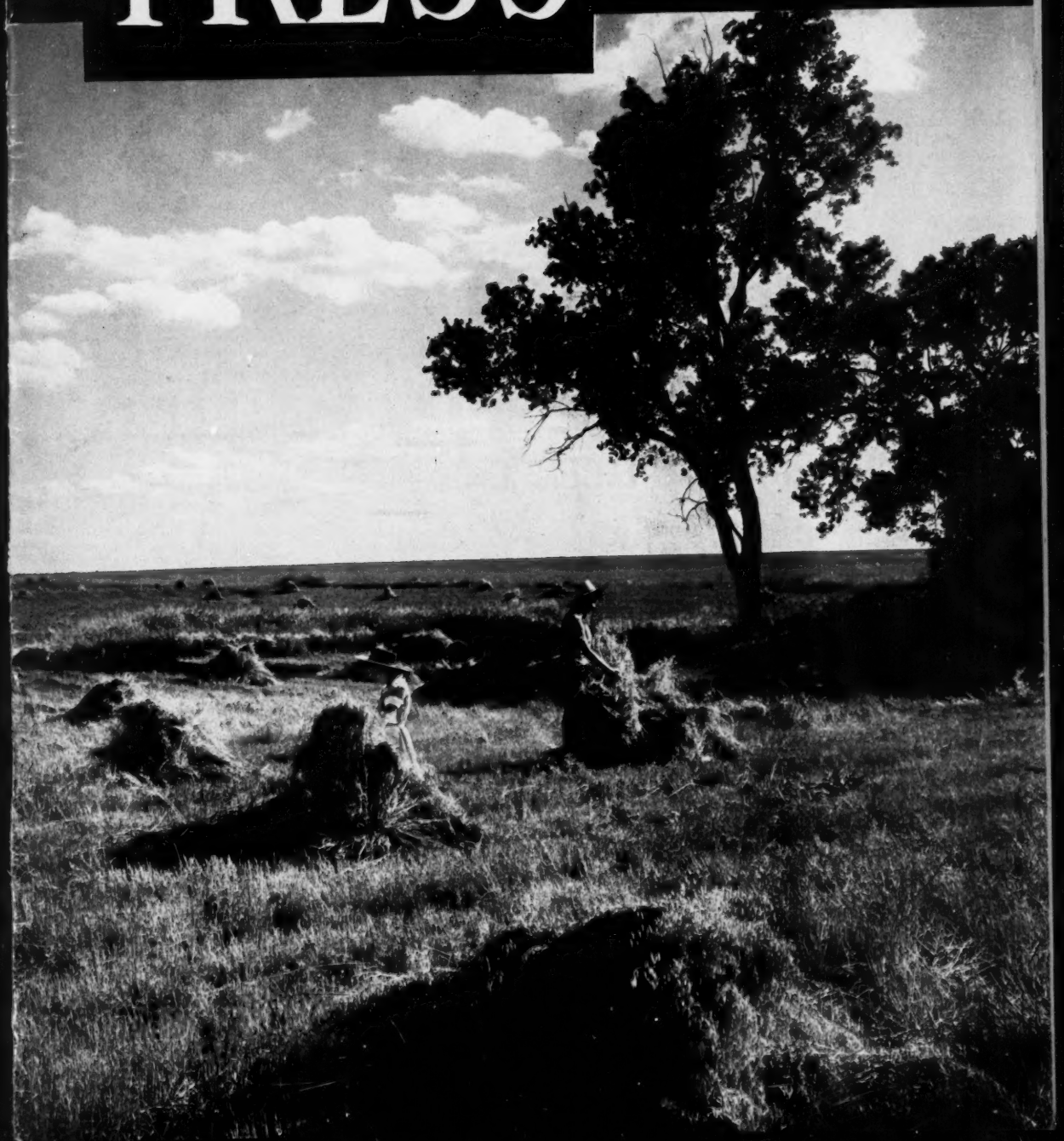
PRESS

52nd YEAR



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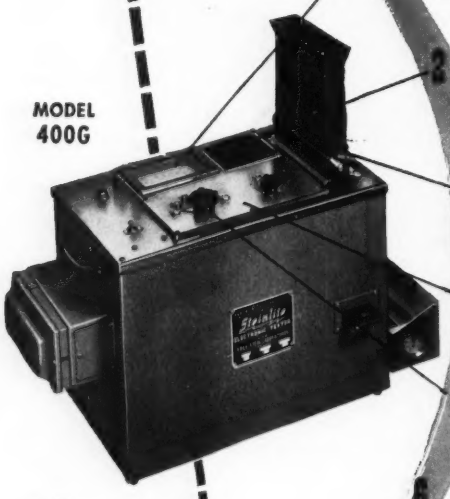

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Laugh it off

A friend spent the night with a farmer. The next morning he appeared downstairs with a black eye.

"How did you get that?" asked the farmer in surprise.

"Oh, I just happened to fall in the guest chamber, that's all," answered the visitor.

"Gee! you didn't break it, did you?" anxiously inquired the farmer.

• • •

"Do you know why traffic lights turn red?"

"No, why do they?"

"You'd turn red, too, if you had to stop and go in the middle of the street."

• • •

Prof: "What made you sleep late this morning?"

He: "There are eight of us in the house, but the alarm was set only for seven."

• • •

"Here, take this rifle," cried the excited showman. "The leopard has escaped —shoot him on the spot!"

"Which spot, sir, which spot?"

• • •

Sonny Boy: Mama, daddy wouldn't murder anybody, would he?

Mother: Why certainly not, sonny, what makes you think he would?

S. B.: Well, I just heard him down in the cellar saying, "Let's kill the other two, George."

• • •

A man of six feet eight inches applied for a job as a lifeguard.

"Can you swim?" asked the official.

"No, but I can wade to beat hell."

• • •

What kind of a dress did Betty wear to the party last night?

I don't know, but I thing it was checked.

Boy! That must have been some party.

• • •

He—Do you know how bad the drouth is in the Midwest?

She—No. How bad is it?

He—It's so bad the trees are going to the dogs.

• • •

The maiden (tragically): "Stop! This can't go on!"

The man (soothingly): "Very well. We'll try a larger sized shoe."

• • •

A dumb sailor entered a ladies' specialty shop, and told the young lady behind the counter that he wanted a blouse for his wife. "What bust?" asked the girl. "I don't know," exclaimed the tar, "I didn't hear nothing."

• • •

Social Worker: Do you owe any back house rent?

Relief Seeker: We ain't got any back house. We have modern plumbing.

• • •

She—Did anyone ever tell you how wonderful you are?

He—Don't believe they ever did.

She—Then, where'd you get the idea?

• • •

"Crop failures?" asked the old-timer. "Yep, I've seen a few of 'em in my days. Now in 1884 the corn crop was purt' nigh nothing. We cooked some for dinner one day, and paw ate fourteen acres of corn at one meal!"

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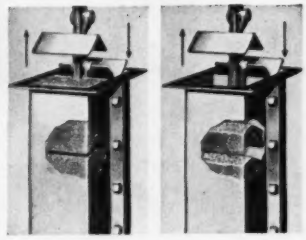

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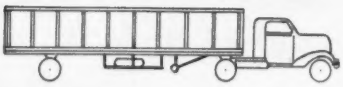

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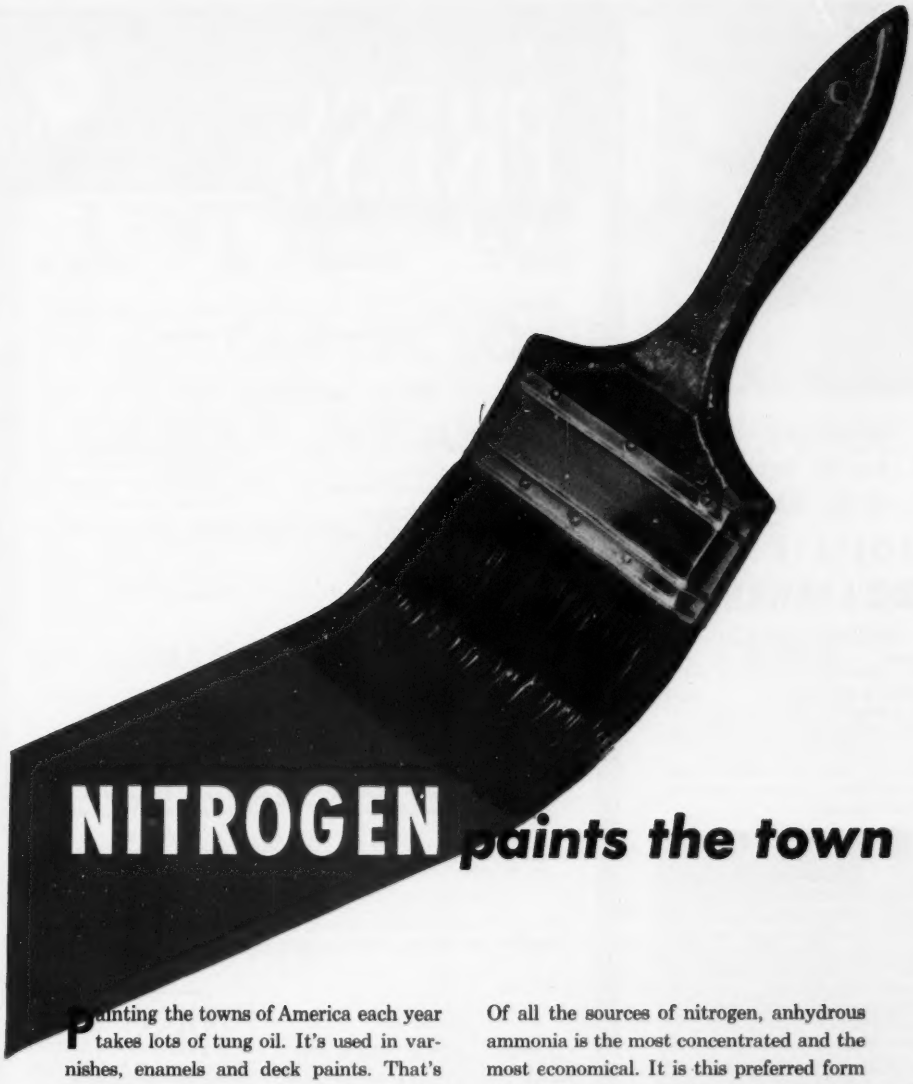

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52ND YEAR

PRESS

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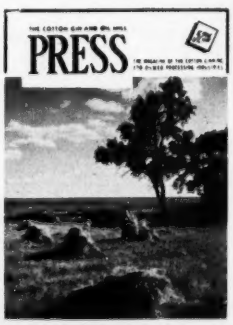
The Cover



COTTON AND OTHER OIL-SEED CROPS are important and, understandably, of more interest to us than others, but oats and other crops must have a place in our farming system too. This beautiful photograph, made by Bob Taylor, shows two equally attractive young ladies shocking oats in Oklahoma.

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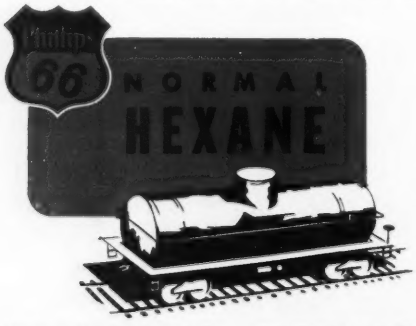

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Regulations Affecting the COTTON GINNING INDUSTRY In the 1951-52 Season

By JAY C. STILLEY
Executive Vice-President
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

■ IN THIS ARTICLE—which was especially prepared for The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press—will be found the answers to practically all of the questions ginners are asking about price ceilings, area of production, and other matters affecting their operations.

AT THE BEGINNING of ceiling price controls, cotton ginning was one of the many orphan industries that literally had no "home." It was months after the conception of the price control regulations before the ginning of cotton was finally laid on the doorstep of the Fats and Oils Division. Immediately upon having been given a "home," action was started by the ginners associations to have cotton ginning decontrolled. We in the industry felt that as the cost of ginning did not affect the cost of living, nor figure significantly in the grower's business costs, it was not necessary that we be under price controls.

OPS officials of the Fats and Oils Division asked W. O. Fortenberry, president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, to nominate a 12-man committee of ginners to meet with them to work out details of either a decontrol plan or a plan under which the ginners could operate. This committee was immediately named. Before the various steps could be taken in Washington to officially accept this committee and call an industry-wide meeting, OPS officials decided that ginning should be under the Services Branch rather than Fats and Oils. This meant that all preliminary work and plans must go by the board and a new start be made with the Services Branch.

CPR 34, which was a general overall service regulation, certainly was not suited for the ginning industry, but it was the regulation under which the ginners would have to operate. In order either to secure relief from some of the provisions of this regulation or to ask again for decontrol, a meeting was held in Washington early in August which was attended by officials of the Services Branch, OPS and various state and national ginners associations. A formal petition for decontrol was submitted at this meeting, but no action has been taken on it to this time. On Aug. 27 Supplementary Regulation No. 2 was issued, which was tailored for the ginning industry. In an endeavor to clarify some of the most important aspects of CPR 34 and SR 2, this article will explain the basic plan under which the ginner must operate.

Reporting Obligations

Each gin * must report to the nearest district OPS office on its ceiling prices for 1951. This must be done regardless of whether or not the ginner plans to take advantage of the permitted markup. The report must be filed not later than 10 days after he begins ginning, although it may be filed at any prior time. It must include all 1950 charges, together with the charges to be made for the 1951 season; name and address of the gin; signature and title of the person making the report; and the date filed. (Approved forms for this report, TCGA-80, are available through the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas.) It is suggested that the report be sent by registered mail with return receipt requested. We suggest that in reporting their charges, ginners use the highest possible charge permitted, plus the allowable six percent.

Even though ginners list their highest possible charge, they are not obligated to make this charge to their customers. This listed charge will be their *ceiling* price, and they can charge any lower amount they desire. In a survey made the first week in August in the Texas Rio Grande Valley it was found that, of the 13 gins contacted, all had filed, listing their top possible charges. Due to competitive or other reasons, four had charged the maximum or ceiling price for ginning, two had charged less than they did in 1950, and seven had charged the same as in 1950.

After filing their report ginners can begin charging the listed prices. If they do not hear from OPS within 10 days, they can assume that the charges are acceptable. They do not need to wait for approval, but can begin charging their listed prices immediately. If there is a question, and the form is returned, it may be possible that they may have to make a refund on the charges already made, but, to date, we know of not one case of this sort.

Increases Permitted

It is permissible for all gins to take a six percent increase over their 1950

THE AUTHOR (right) is shown conferring with Michael V. DiSalle, OPS director, on the ginning regulations discussed in the accompanying article during Mr. DiSalle's visit to Dallas last week.

*It is our understanding that Oklahoma and New Mexico do not come under OPS regulations due to the fact that they operate under public utility laws of their states.

Editorial . . .

Cottonseed Support Program:

A STEP TOWARD SOCIALISM

BECAUSE THE PRICE being paid farmers for 1951-crop cottonseed is still above the support price, ginners and crushers are still able to carry out their normal functions in the seed marketing system. But if prices should drop below the support level when the crop moves in heaviest volume, it can be expected that certain provisions of the 1951 cottonseed purchase program will foul up parts of the marketing mechanism and work a hardship on the ginning and crushing industries.

The oil mills have registered objections to certain provisions of the program, and T. H. Gregory of the National Cottonseed Products Association has kept the industry fully advised of all developments in the effort to revise the program so that it will be fair to the mills. There is, therefore, little point in reviewing the situation here, but it must be said that the objections raised by the mills are perfectly valid and have grown out of a sincere desire to protect their investment—and not from intent to hog off all the farmer's profit from his seed production.

Since no ginner or crusher in his right mind wishes to court hardship, it would be downright foolish to suggest that they will not continue to pay the farmer as much for his seed as good business practice will allow. Yet there are some in government who persist in nourishing the notion that ginners and crushers spend much of their time dreaming up bigger and better schemes to hold prices to the farmer to a starvation level.

We recommend to those who believe such nonsense a statement appearing in a recent (Aug. 1951) release by PMA-USDA entitled, "Cottonseed Prices—A Preliminary Study." It reads:

"Oil mills must acquire practically their entire supply of seed for a season by outright cash purchases during the comparatively short period of harvesting. *There is substantial risk in carrying large stocks of this valuable and perishable commodity for considerable lengths of time,* as futures markets of only a limited nature exist for principal cottonseed products. *The uncertainty associated with such risk obviously lessens the stability of prices offered by mills for seed,* particularly when business conditions are unsettled. In determining cottonseed prices, *mills must also consider variations in transportation costs, processing costs, composition of cottonseed, and anticipated future value of the products.*" (The italics are ours.)

It should be recognized that there can be no quick or effective remodeling of our present cottonseed pricing and marketing structure through the employment by government of artificial pricing gimmicks that run counter to the traditional supply and demand formula. Yet the architects of the new formula tell us in effect that what is sound is unsound, that what is proved is fallacious, and that from their blueprints will rise a great new structure that will house us in comfort and safety till the end of time.

But what we are actually witnessing in these puzzling manipulations of the pricing and marketing formula is another step in the mounting effort of many people in government to make the ginning and crushing industries—and ultimately the farmer, too—wards of a socialist state.

Those who are thus charged might answer that we are in a national emergency, and that our agricultural producers must be "protected" from forces that would deprive them of a decent living. We have a national emergency, all right, but who believes our "saviours" will silently steal away when the emergency passes, or that they will be less energetic in pressing for all out government control of all business, including the business of agriculture, for as long as they are permitted to remain in the government?

ceiling charges for *ginning, bagging and ties, and sterilization.* They do not have to justify their increase, and this applies regardless of when they started ginning or the number of employees on their payroll (this change was made in SR 2). The 1950 ceiling charges are considered as the highest charge made for this service during the normal season. For example, if a ginner began ginning for 60 cents per hundred in 1950 and for competitive or other reasons later dropped to 50 cents or 40 cents, he can base his increase on the highest amount he charged, which in this case would be 60 cents. This would make possible a 64 cents charge for the 1951 season.

Frozen Charges

All charges other than those for ginning, bagging and ties, and sterilization are frozen at the ginner's 1950 level. This means that if in 1950 he charged 50 cents for hauling cotton, or perhaps assessed an insurance and yard charge of, say, 75 cents per bale, this would be the ceiling that he could charge his customers for the same service in 1951.

In the case of hauling, for example, where in the past a ginner has performed this service for his customers with no charge, he cannot make a charge this year. Any service performed at no charge last year can not be charged for in 1951.

New Services

Under the regulations a ginner may apply to his district OPS office for permission to charge for any new service that he renders his customer. This might be the matter of storing a customer's cotton on a gin yard in 1951 whereas this service was not offered in 1950. Or it might be that a ginner has improved his gin plant by the addition of cleaning and drying equipment, or it might be that he undertakes to haul cotton to a compress or warehouse, something he did not do in the 1950 season. Whatever new service he performs for his customers should be listed in his application for ceiling prices for 1951.

Procedure recommended by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association is that on an original reporting letter or form (TCGA-80) the ginner list in detail this new service, together with the charge he intends to make. On the back of the form he should briefly request permission to put the charge into effect, listing the specific service, the charges he intends to make, and the name and address of his nearest competitor who has the same type service in the same general trading area for the same general class of customers and the charge he makes. The ginner can begin charging this fee immediately, but it is subject to aproval by OPS. If he does not hear from OPS within 10 days, he may assume that the charge has been approved.

New Gin or a Reactivated Dormant Gin

Due to the fact that the operator of a new or reactivated dormant gin has no 1950 basis for charges, his charges for all services will be based on those charged by his nearest competitor who has the same type of service in the same general trading area. He must report to his district OPS office the charges he intends to make, together with the name and address of his competitive gin.

In case a ginner has purchased a gin which operated in 1950, his charges are based on those charged at that gin last year plus the allowable increase.

Hardship Cases

Provision is made for relief in hardship cases where a gin, for some reason, in 1950 found it necessary to charge a very low price which resulted in a substantial loss. In such cases, the regulation provides for the ginner to make application for an adjustment in his 1951 charges. If a gin lost money in 1950 because there was not enough cotton to gin, this does NOT constitute a hardship case.

In cases of this sort, the request is sent to OPS, Washington, and should include the following information: (1) why the 1950 charges were too low, (2) what the 1950 charges were, (3) what the ginner wants to charge in 1951, and (4) name, address, and 1951 charges of the nearest competitor. If the ginner does not hear from Washington within 20 days after requesting an adjustment, he may begin charging the higher price. Again, it is recommended that the letter be sent by registered mail, with return receipt requested.

In cases where a whole section is involved, a group application can be made. In such circumstances, it would be advisable to have the request in the form of a petition, handled either through the state ginners association or by some person experienced in such matters.

To Summarize

The above information is of a general nature. Individual gins will have their own problems and questions. Rather than using guess-work in arriving at a solution which it is hoped might be correct, ginners should write their association office on these questions.

Area of Production

There have been no changes since the 1950 ginning season in regard to the Area of Production ruling. In April of this year, the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association attorney filed a petition in Washington to have a more workable

and understandable definition written. Although a hearing was granted, no definite action has been taken.

Briefly, the obligations of the ginner under the Area of Production regulation are as follows:

Definition

A gin is in the area of production (1) if it is located in the open country or a rural community that does not include any town of 2500 or more population within one air-line mile and (2) if 95 percent of the cotton which it gins is drawn from within a radius of 10 miles.

Gins in the Area of Production

Ginners must pay office workers, gin managers, night watchmen, and repairmen at least the minimum of 75 cents per hour. General gin employees —those working in the gin—may be paid at any rate the ginner desires. There is no obligation to pay them time and a half for overtime during the gin's active season. Ginners must comply with the age limit and must keep adequate payroll records.

Gins Not in the Area of Production

The only difference between a gin not in the area of production and gins in the area of production is that the ginner not in the area of production must pay his general gin employees at least 75 cents per hour, whereas the gins in the area of production are permitted to pay any wage rates they desire. This means that *all* employees of a gin not in the area of production must be paid the minimum of 75 cents per hour.

General Regulations For All Gins

Gins cannot employ any one under 16 years of age. Employees from 16 to 18 years of age must have work certificates. These are available either through the ginner's association office or the Wage and Hour Division.

Ginners may employ a 14- or 15-year -old boy or girl in their office if it is in a building entirely separate from the gin but, again, they must secure work certificates for these employees.

Due to the fact that the U.S. Census was taken in 1950, many gins that formerly were in the area of production now find themselves eliminated from this classification because of an increase in the population of their rural towns. In cases of this sort, it is our opinion that these gins can apply to OPS for a hardship case ruling and permission to charge a higher price in order to offset this increased labor cost. We have reports from the southeastern section of the U.S., where many gins are under the Wage and Hour regulations for the first time. In such cases, it is entirely possible that a group petition to OPS will permit them to increase prices over the whole section.

Mexican Farm Labor

The Migratory Labor Agreement of 1951 between the U.S. and Mexico has been put into effect. At Harlingen, the station for screening these Mexican nationals has been in operation for three weeks. During the first two weeks, slightly more than 3,000 workers were cleared through this station.

At this writing (a few days before press date) we have been informed that the station at Eagle Pass will open within a few days.

From information we have at this time, the plan is not working too successfully. Perhaps the principal reason is that the farmers of the U.S. are not requesting workers at the rate that was anticipated. Actually, at this time there is somewhat of a lull, and this period (Sept. 10-20) is one of the slowest periods for cotton picking that will be experienced during the season.

Procedure

The Texas employer, for example, who wishes to obtain farm labor places an order with his local Texas Employment Commission office. In the event there is insufficient local labor to take care of his needs and the farmer expresses a willingness to contract Mexican workers, the order then goes to Austin. If there is any domestic labor available in the state or adjoining states that can be moved, the employer's order will be filled with domestic labor. Orders for Mexican nationals will not be approved unless there is insufficient domestic labor available.

After the order is cleared through Austin, it then goes to Washington. In Washington, the officials check to see that neither the employer nor the county in which the Mexican national will be employed is blacklisted. After clearing through Washington, the order is forwarded to the appropriate processing center, where the order is filled, and the employer is notified that his workers are available. This entire procedure takes about 10 days.

Employers in other states should follow a similar procedure in contracting for workers through their state employment commission office.

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Council Points Out

Advantages of Using Cotton Defoliants

Defoliation—removal of the leaves from the cotton plant by applying chemicals—greatly facilitates mechanical harvesting of cotton, makes hand picking easier, aids in cotton insect control, reduces boll rot, and improves seed germination, the National Cotton Council is pointing out to producers.

Defoliation removes the bulk of leaves which interfere with efficiency of both spindle pickers and mechanical strippers, the Council says. It prevents green leaf stain in lint and eliminates a source of dry leaf trash which is difficult to remove at the gin.

Boll weevils, aphids, bollworms and cotton leafworms are deprived of a source of food when the cotton plant is denuded. Where growth is rank and moist conditions prevail, defoliation permits air and sunlight to get into the bolls and helps prevent boll rot, the Council adds.

Hand picking is facilitated by defoliation. Pickers can get an earlier start since there is less dew present on the plant. There is little shade to harbor annoying insects and a minimum of foliage to impede progress.

Tests have shown that cotton seed from defoliated plots had less moisture and free fatty acid content and thus were higher in grade.

Both the condition of the plant and the weather have an important bearing on the success of chemical defoliation of cotton, according to the Council. For best results the defoliant should be applied when vegetative growth has ceased and most of the leaves are mature. Leaves should be green and not tough. Bolls should be mature.

Growth history of the plant has a definite effect on its ability to defoliate properly. High fertility, moisture, high temperatures and complete insect control during the growth period prior to defoliation are conditions which favor success of the process. Cotton plants become inactive or dormant most frequently as a result of drought or cold weather. When the plant is inactive heavier rates of chemicals sometimes are required to obtain a clean job.

Low fertility, poor insect control, profuse second growth, low soil moisture, and drought are all conducive to a poor job of defoliation.

Defoliants are most effective if they are applied when temperatures and humidity are high and there is little wind. Dew is needed to activate some defoliants.

Farmers planning to defoliate their cotton should check local weather forecasts closely, suggests the Council. In many cases these forecasts now contain information on probable winds, humidity, temperature, and other conditions which affect defoliation.

Thorough coverage of leaves with the defoliant is a necessity. For specific information on which defoliant to use, rates and method of application, farmers should consult their county agent or vocational agriculture instructor.

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- ***Cotton Loan*** — a handy guide to 1951-1952 loan values on various grades in various places.
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MLPFB

Fertilizer Is Good Buy For Louisiana Farmer

Good use of fertilizers this year may give Louisiana farmers higher returns than anything else they must buy in the operation of their farms, the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service has pointed out.

"Aside from greater yields obtained from fertilizer, prices of fertilizer have not risen so fast as most of the things necessary in producing a crop," officials say. "Using prices of the 1910-1914 period as a comparative base, the present index of prices paid by farmers is 276, which is the highest point ever reached. Farm labor, for example, is one of the highest priced items on the list, the index of which is 450. On the other hand, the index for fertilizer is only 144.

"Another way of making the comparison is: A ton of fertilizer costing $20 during the base period would now sell for $28.80. But $20 worth of farm labor in the base period would now cost $90. Feeder calves which in the 1910-1914 period would have cost $20 would cost $101 now."

Fire Consumes Ladonia, Texas, Gin Equipment

Fire destroyed the C. H. Woods Cotton Gin in Ladonia, Texas, Sept. 4.

Local fire officials said they did not know how the fire started. The gin—owned by the Lamar Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas—was consumed in the flames, as were equipment, cottonseed and several bales of cotton. At that time no estimate had been made of the damage.

2 great "Stoneville" cottons GIVE YOU BETTER YIELDS and HIGHER PROFITS

—Pictured above is G. Curtis Clark, Corpus Christi, Texas, of the Eastern Seed Company, Texas representative for Stoneville cottons.

1

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Here is the perfectly balanced cotton . . . tested and proven throughout the cotton belt and around the world, setting new production records in irrigation areas of New Mexico and Texas. Stoneville 2-B is a top money maker for large and small growers. Vigorous and productive, Stoneville 2-B features large open bolls, heavy yields and a superior quality lint. Seed bring high mill prices.

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Met at Des Moines Sept. 6-8

Biddle President of Soybean Producers

■ Arkansan Jake Hartz, Jr., named vice-president and George Strayer continues as secretary-treasurer. Feature of convention was Iowa State College field trip.

The American Soybean Association brought its thirty-first annual convention to a close with the election of Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind., to the presidency of the organization and Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., to the vice-presidency. Mr. Biddle, vice-president of the organization last year, succeeds John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn., as president.

About 600 people from 27 states and four foreign countries attended the two days' sessions held at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 6-7 and the field trip that followed at Iowa College Sept. 8.

The association pledged continued efforts to revise U.S. soybean grading standards "to the end that the grower be paid on a basis that reflects the quality of the crop he produces."

"The grower of clean soybeans is penalized five to 10 cents for every bushel he sells under the present grading standards," Retiring President Evans declared.

Hearings on revision of the standards were held last winter by USDA at the

Photoviews of Soybean Meet at Des Moines

■ TOP—Chester B. Biddle, left, Remington, Ind., was elevated by his fellow growers to the presidency of the American Soybean Association at its annual convention held Sept. 6-7-8. Center, George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, longtime secretary-treasurer of the association, was reelected to that office. At right is Jake Hartz Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., newly elected vice-president of the association.

■ SECOND FROM TOP—John W. Evans, left, Montevideo, Minn., retiring president of the association, chats with Clyde Spry, center, Iowa's secretary of agriculture, who welcomed the delegates to the state at the opening session, and A. B. Chambers, right, mayor of Des Moines, who extended the growers greetings from the city.

■ THIRD FROM TOP—Delegates made a field trip to Iowa State College at Ames on the final day of the convention, Sept. 8. Here some of the growers are seen observing soybean variety tests at the college.

■ BOTTOM—A foursome of Southerners that attended the convention is shown examining soybean plants. Left to right they are Jake Hartz Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., and Mrs. Hartz; Mrs. Blake Britain, Tulsa, Okla., and Mr. Britain, manager of the Tulsa Cotton Oil Company at Tulsa. Mr. Britain expects to crush a considerable quantity of soybeans from the 1951 crop.

CG&OMPress Photos.

request of the soybean association and other groups. USDA ruled against any revision. The association, however, asked that USDA tighten up on the amount of foreign material allowed under present grades.

In resolutions adopted at the final business session, the association pledged to continue working for repeal of legal margarine restrictions in states where they still remain. States prohibiting the sale of yellow margarine are Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New York, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

With respect to the use of shortening extenders in baked products, the association reaffirmed its stand taken in years past "that no product shall be incorporated into an American food that has not been conclusively proven to be nutritious and in the interest of the consumer's health."

Progress in the field program of the association during the past year was reported by Secretary-Treasurer George M. Strayer and Paul C. Hughes, field director. In addition to the effort to amend the grading standards, activities of the association have included action toward holding the export markets for soybeans, educational work on more efficient production of soybeans and the production and marketing of better beans, a victorious fight to repeal the Illinois margarine law, holding the line against increased freight rates on soybeans and considerable legislative work in Washington. Mr. Hughes told the delegates that the association will soon publish a booklet on feeding soybean meal to livestock.

Dr. M. G. Weiss of USDA, one of many speakers who addressed the convention on a wide variety of subjects, summarized in facts and figures what research has done to improve the soybean crop. Last year was the biggest year on record for the crop in the U.S., with 15 million planted acres (all but two million harvested for grain) and a total production of 287 million bushels.

In the past 10 years, Dr. Weiss said, the most notable increase in production occurred along the northern fringe of the country's principal soybean area—the North Central States—much of it in the valleys of the Minnesota River and Red River of the North. A second area of expansion is in southeastern Kansas and west central Missouri, and a third in the Mississippi Delta. Furthermore, he said, as a result of development of adapted varieties, there has been a South-wide, over-all increase of the crop for oil from the Atlantic to Oklahoma, where production in the Arkansas Valley more than doubled this year.

Discussing the potentialities of new varieties for various localities, Dr. Weiss said that the areas for which no specific varieties have been released are now very limited. "In the North Central area, a conservative estimate is that new varieties have increased yields by 20 percent and average oil content by 10 percent. In the South both these percentages are even higher and for the same reason." Production in these two areas, he said, is likely to continue to increase, particularly as a result of better varieties.

Dr. Weiss gave the growers his estimate of various other factors in the future of this relatively new but big crop: "In areas where soybeans have not been grown extensively until lately, and where new varieties have been adopted on a wide scale, research and new cultural practices promise greater production." He told of recent experiments on the date of planting in the Mississippi Delta region, where the crop was put in from early April to late June, that showed more economical production in fields planted after May 1. The plants came up quicker, grew faster and competed better with weeds, shaded ground earlier and reduced the cultivation need.

Referring to soybeans as a crop heretofore "not noted for susceptibility to disease," Dr. Weiss warned that "at least potentially, diseases are the greatest limiting factor, a recent listing showing more than 500 papers on various diseases attacking the crop, some of which could become epidemic under certain conditions." Target spot and frog-eye leaf spot, severe in the South last year, and another leaf spot that might have been bad this year except for dry weather, need to be watched closely, he said.

The soybean breeders have been active in trying to develop disease resistance. Dr. Weiss said they now have breeding material with genetic resistance to many diseases and are at work incorporating it into varieties otherwise suitable for commercial growing. "It seems probable," he said, "on the basis of present knowledge that resistance against bacterial pustule, bacterial blight, wildfire, target spot and frog-eye leaf spot can be transferred to good farm varieties."

Feature of the annual banquet program the evening of Sept. 7 was the presentation of honorary life memberships to James W. Hayward and Frank S. Garwood. Mr. Hayward is director of the department of nutritional research of the soybean division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis. Mr. Garwood is a farmer and seedsman and heads the firm of F. S. Garwood & Sons, in Christian County, Ill.

Re-elected to two-year terms on the board of directors were Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Robert Peck, River Canard, Ontario, Canada; Mr. Biddle, the new president of the association; Mr. Hartz, the new vice-president; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; and Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill. Mr. Dimond replaces LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill., on the board.

Other directors, not voted on this year, are Secretary-Treasurer Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; Henry I. Cohn, Sr., St Louis, Mo.; H. H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; Calvin Heilman, Kenton, Ohio; and John Dries, Saukville, Wisc.

CG&OMPress Photo.

Everybody's "Solvent" at the Soybean Meeting

You don't HAVE to be a member of a solvent manufacturing or distributing firm to attend the American Soybean Convention, but it helps. The above photo shows some of the "solvent boys" (with a couple of processors who happened to be around) at the 31st annual convention of the American Soybean Association in Des Moines, Sept. 6-7-8. Left to right: A. M. Convis and D. D. Walker, Soybean Division, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Karl Giloth, district manager, American Mineral Spirits Co., Chicago; Clyde C. (Back-in-the-Saddle) McInnes, manager, Extraction Solvents Division, AMSCO, Chicago; W. A. Oudshoorn, AMSCO, Chicago; Clarence Paisley, manager, Chemical Sales, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; Fred Morgart, Jr., Skellysolve Division, Skelly Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.; and Joe Yeaw, AMSCO, Chicago. Other solvent delegates who were at the convention, but not around when the picture was taken, are Les Weber and "Doc" MacGee of Skelly Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo., and Ken Boggs of Penola, New York City.

McLaurins Celebrate Silver Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McLaurin, of Bennettsville, S. C., celebrated their silver wedding anniversary Sept. 2 and are receiving warm congratulations from many friends in and out of the ginning industry. Mr. McLaurin is manager of the Cen-Tennial Ginnery at Bennettsville, president of the Carolinas Ginners' Association and vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

Research on the

DRYING AND CLEANING OF COTTONSEED

At the Gins

By CHARLES S. SHAW and GERALD N. FRANKS*

EXCESSIVE MOISTURE in cottonseed presents a serious problem to the producer, the ginner, and the crusher. Producers' difficulties include those relating to germination of seed saved for planting and to reduced value of seed sold for crushing. Ginners and crushers are concerned primarily with storage problems and excessive costs and losses associated with high moisture in cottonseed. Beginning in 1949, a special RMA project on cottonseed drying and cleaning was started at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, with equipment and personnel to work on this problem provided with funds authorized under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Objects of the Project

The primary objects of the study on cottonseed drying and cleaning now under way at Stoneville, Miss., are as follows: (1) To develop practical means and methods of drying cottonseed for use concurrently with the ginning process so as to retard deterioration without injury to the germination of the seed or to the quality of cottonseed products: (2) to study and plan the arrangement of equipment and the use of methods developed so as to permit the integration of such processes or equipment with other necessary operations such as cleaning, storing, loading, and unloading of cottonseed; (3) to obtain information on energy and fuel consumption and on cottonseed grades as related to cottonseed drying and cleaning; (4) to obtain data on the economic feasibility of drying and cleaning cottonseed at gins, ascertain net seed value improvements, and establish information as to allowable drying tolerances with regard to temperatures, exposure, and air volumes; and (5) to provide technological and engineering information for the fabrication and operation of a cottonseed drier-cleaner suitable for commercial use.

Experimental Procedure

Extensive programs of testing work embracing cottonseed drying, cleaning, and sack and bulk storage were carried out during the seasons of 1949-50 and 1950-51. The tests centered around the use of a large gin-capacity drier, designed and fabricated at the Laboratory, comprised of revolving, inclined, and perforated cleaning drums equipped for heated air application (Fig. 1). Test lots of cottonseed were subjected to variations in rates of feed, air volumes, drying temperatures, and exposure in the drier. Cottonseed lots representing several stages of harvesting and covering a wide range of moisture content from 10 to 20 percent were used in the tests. Samples representing dried and undried test lots were subjected to periodic determinations for moisture content, free fatty acids, germination, oil color, and bleach qualities.

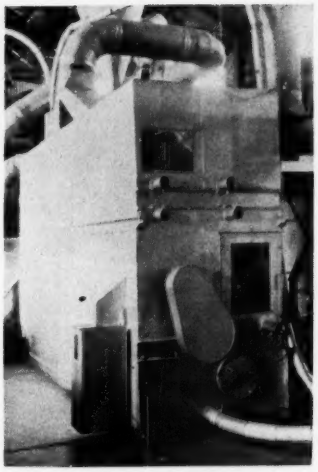


Figure 1.—Drier developed for basic investigations of temperature, exposure, air recirculation, and other engineering and technological aspects of cottonseed drying.

• **Drying Results** — Good moisture-removal results have been obtained from the drying process and the studies have shown that a consistent and highly significant additional amount of moisture is removed from the cottonseed through evaporation during a cooling period fol-

*Respectively, Cotton Technologist, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; and Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration.

Figure 2.—Extremely trashy cottonseed used in tests to demonstrate the effectiveness of the cleaning and drying machine: A, The trashy cottonseed before cleaning; B, the cottonseed after cleaning; C, hulls and grabbots; and D, leaf trash and sticks removed by the cleaning process.

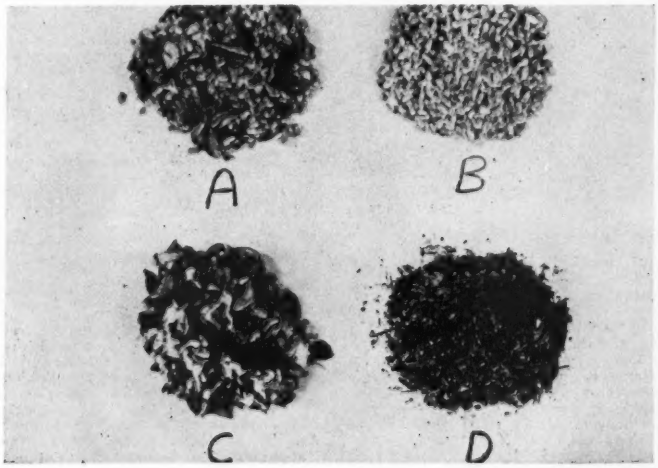
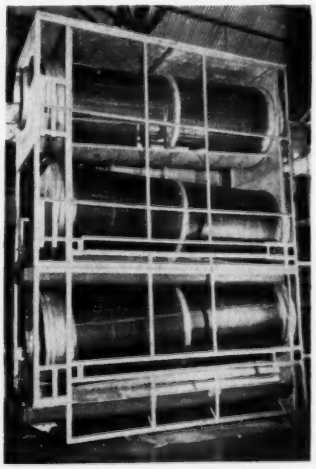


Figure 3.—Cottonseed drier developed and constructed at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.



lowing release of the seed from the drier.

• **Oil Color and Bleaching Properties Not Affected**—In addition to the effects on moisture removal, test results show that the optimum temperatures for drying do not adversely affect oil refining or bleaching quality. In connection with the oil color studies, pilot model flaking, cooking, and pressing equipment was improvised to permit oil extraction that would be comparable with that extracted by commercial oil mill methods. Representative samples of crude oil extracted from the flaked and cooked cottonseed meats were refined, bleached, and the color was determined by the standard Wessen method.

• **Drying Effect on Storage of Cottonseed**—Test lots of cottonseed dried and stored in bulk for six months were significantly higher in grade than were corresponding lots of undried cottonseed. Drying tends to retard free fatty acids development in damp seed and the drying and cleaning improves the grade of such seed by the removal of foreign matter and moisture.

• **Cleaning Effectiveness**—The cleaning effectiveness of the drier was demonstrated on a very trashy lot of cottonseed. The foreign matter content was reduced from 3.0 to 0.3 percent by the action of the drying unit (Fig. 2).

• **Drying Effect on Germination** — Because of the unfavorable weather conditions in the Mississippi Delta area during the harvesting seasons of 1949 and 1950, much of the cottonseed was low in germination and relatively high in free fatty acids. The drying process has provided a significant increase in the germination of the dried cottonseed in comparison with that of the undried cottonseed.

Pilot Model Tests

In addition to the large-scale drying tests, considerable research and careful experimentation has been carried out on a pilot model basis employing both electric infrared and hot air sources of heat with and without desiccated air to provide additional basic data for developing a finished model of drier. The data from these studies supplemented those from the large-scale tests in providing a basis for the design of an improved cottonseed drier.

Additional Work Needed Before Making Definite Cottonseed Drying Recommendations to Industry

Work on the construction, assembly, and installation of an improved design of cottonseed drier is expected to be completed in time for tests in the fall of 1951 (Fig. 3). This new drier will include improvements in the methods of application of hot air to the cottonseed, and the apparatus has been designed to give optimum drying with minimum fuel. The drier will have smooth interior surfaces to avoid the collection of lint and fly. Further improvements will be provided by an additional perforated drum below the drying drums to accomplish some cooling of the seed before final discharge from the apparatus. Adequate samples will be taken for laboratory testing to determine effects on cottonseed with respect to foreign matter content, moisture, free fatty acids, cooling, germination, seed temperatures, and milling value.

Further work is needed to supply additional information on operation and testing techniques and the economic aspects of cottonseed drying before a final report and definite recommendations can be made to the industry.

Summary

(1) The results of the cottonseed cleaning and drying project at the present time indicate that cottonseed may be sufficiently dried and cleaned at gins to significantly increase grades and corresponding marketing values.

(2) A sufficient number of tests have been made in processing seed of various moisture contents, with subsequent oil extraction, refining, and bleaching tests, to determine the safe temperature for drying cottonseed without adversely affecting the refined oil quality and bleaching properties.

(3) Drying offers significant advantages in the storage of cottonseed.

(4) The rate of free fatty acids increase is significantly less in artifically dried than in undried cottonseed.

(5) Cottonseed drying offers some benefits in preserving seed germination.

Large Cotton Supply Is Indicated

With the largest cotton crop in 14 years in prospect for 1951 and some slackening of demand on the spot markets, cotton prices have been declining since early in July.

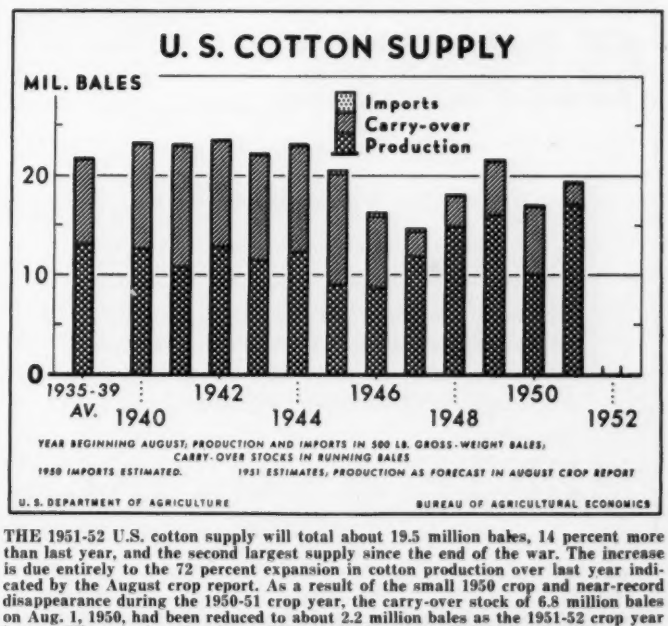
Preliminary estimates of the U.S. supply of cotton during 1951-52 total approximately 19,500,000 running bales. This is 15 percent larger than the 1950 supply. The carry-over is about 2.2 million bales, 68 percent less than on Aug. 1, 1950, and the lowest since 1925. The supply estimate also includes imports of about 200,000 bales. The supply includes a crop estimated at 17,266,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight on Aug. 1. This would be 72 percent larger than the small 1950 crop and the third largest in history. (The Sept. 1 crop estimate added 25,000 bales to the total U.S. outturn expected in 1951.—ED.) The estimated 1951-52 cotton supply is sufficient to permit maintenance of the high consumption level of the crop year just ended, larger exports and a moderate increase of carryover stocks.

Mill consumption of cotton during 1950-51 was 10.5 million bales, second only to the war years of 1941-42 and 1942-43, and 20 percent greater than 1949-50. July consumption totaled 767,000 bales, and the daily rate of 32,000 bales was 22 percent below June, registering more than a seasonal decline and about equal to the rate in July a year ago. Exports totaled 4,163,000 bales, 28 percent less than in 1949-50.

The USDA loan rate for Middling 15/16 inch cotton this season will be 31.71 cents a pound at average location. This is 90 percent of the mid-July parity price plus 125 points for the difference between 7/8 and 15/16 inch staple. On July 15 the price received by farmers for cotton was 116 percent of parity, having fallen from 124 percent of parity in one month.

On Aug. 8 USDA announced an open-end export allocation for cotton. This means that the quantity of exports will not be restricted until further notice. Total exports of U.S. cotton from Aug. 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951, were 3,988,000 bales. This was 28 percent less than in the same period in 1949-50.

Manufacturers' inventories of cotton textiles are high, 2.10 and 2.86 times sales in May and June, compared with ratios of 1.96 and 2.14 in the same months of 1950.



THE 1951-52 U.S. cotton supply will total about 19.5 million bales, 14 percent more than last year, and the second largest supply since the end of the war. The increase is due entirely to the 72 percent expansion in cotton production over last year indicated by the August crop report. As a result of the small 1950 crop and near-record disappearance during the 1950-51 crop year, the carry-over stock of 6.8 million bales on Aug. 1, 1950, had been reduced to about 2.2 million bales as the 1951-52 crop year began. (Figures given herein would be revised upward slightly by the Sept. 1 crop estimate.—ED.)

G. L. Prichard to Speak to Oil Chemists in Chicago

G. L. Prichard of the Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker at the twenty-fifth annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in Chicago Oct. 8-10. He will discuss the "Current Economic Situation as Related to the Oils and Fats Industries" at the opening session.

Fifty technical papers have been scheduled for the meeting, which will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Papers will cover soaps and detergents, drying oils, fatty acids and fat derivatives, engineering and processing, and related subjects.

Field trips on Oct. 11 will offer delegates a choice between visiting the Food and Container Institute of the Quartermaster Corps, Chicago, and going through the new research laboratory of S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

Careful Cotton Harvesting, Handling Pay Dividends

Reduction of trash in seed cotton through careful harvesting and handling will pay substantial dividends in increased grade of the lint, the National Cotton Council is emphasizing.

Noting that the problem of clean harvesting is intensified by a big crop such as has been estimated for this season, the Council is calling for more careful field supervision of picking.

Cotton should not be picked while it is still damp from dew or from a rain, the Council notes. If it has been picked damp it should be allowed to dry before being ginned.

Close supervision when pickers are weighing in their cotton can help eliminate green bolls, stones, clods of dirt, sticks, metals, and other foreign objects which sometimes are present in seed cotton when it is hauled to the gin.

More careful handling of cotton after it has been picked also is urged by the Council. Cotton should not be dumped on the ground or hauled in dirty conveyances. Excessive tramping of the load to pack it down into wagons or trailers should be avoided, since this imbeds grass and leaf particles in cotton and this matter is difficult to remove at the gin.

While gins are better equipped than ever before to handle rough harvested cotton, they can do a much better job when cotton is free of trash and can give the farmer a better grade, the Council emphasizes.

• Farmers are urged to put a blanket of green cover on every acre of naked land this fall. It will protect and improve the topsoil and provide forage for farm livestock.

SUGAR BAG-CLOTH

Closely-woven, strong, uniform, protective. Made from clean, bright bags never used before for cotton.

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Listen! You May Hear Plants Grow!

On a recent quiet night seven plant scientists went deep into a 100-acre Wisconsin corn field, equipped with wire recorders, microphones and wind gauges. Their purpose—to hear corn grow. Maybe some of the seven were skeptical when they went in. All seven, coming out, said they believed they had heard it. According to the Associated Press report, "occasional cracklings were identified as the sound of corn growing."

The old corn farmers used to say they could hear it growing, in August, in the hot, humid, windless midwestern nights. If you think that is a myth, go listen. Go into a great corn field—not a little eastern hillside patch but one of the vast fields of the corn belt. Go deep into that sea of corn, so deep that for a hundred yards in every direction corn is surrounding you, standing higher than your head. You will have placed yourself, then, in the center of a distinct and special world, a world made up of earth, air and corn. Nothing else. There is no wind; in the motionless and brooding night there is no reason for any sound. But listen. There is a whisper, a faint crackling, coming from nowhere and everywhere at once. It might be the ghost of a sound, imagined perhaps. But listen again. It isn't imagined, and it isn't the corn rustling in the wind, for there is no wind. It is the minute stretching of a billion corn leaves, stalks, husks, kernels. It is the dark chemistry of earth, working upward through roots, drawing up through the standing plants, transmuting the essences of soil into life. It is the sound of growth, a sound perhaps heard by insects and other lowly creatures as a veritable roar of creation. You are as close, here, to the inner quick of nature as you'll ever be. —*Corn, published by the Corn Industries Research Foundation, August, 1951.*

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MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
Washington Representative
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **War Tension Mounts in Washington** —Public announcements so far give only a hint of increasing Washington tensions. That is more apparent in day-to-day talks on an off-the-record basis than in official statements and releases. There is a new sense of urgency.

As a rule, even during World War II, Washington relaxes during the summer. The let-down was evident, even to the most casual observer. Officials lunched with friends and took an extra half hour whey they felt like it. They seldom took office work home with them.

In recent weeks there have been signs that Washington is worried. The atmosphere of most offices is tense. Lunch conferences on official matters have replaced the friendlier and more casual meetings for lunch. Officials take home bulging briefcases, and frequently are at their offices all day Saturday.

Their reasons for worry differ. Some fret about inflation, others about production. But the central thought that runs through all of it is the possibility of war, a big war. Talk to almost any policy official for only a few minutes and he will express this thought: "We are going to have to fight Russia, but how soon and where?"

Even the most carefully "edited" testimony of military and diplomatic officials before the Senate Military Affairs Committee does not begin to conceal the gravity of the world situation. But nowhere in that testimony do you find military acceptance of the contention that war is inevitable.

• **Less Farm Equipment in Prospect** —Defense preparations, which earlier were scheduled to reach a climax sometime late in 1952 or early 1953, now are being pushed ahead by several months. The aim is to get rearmament at peak pitch sometime next spring, hold it there through the rest of the year and then begin to ease off in 1953.

This reflects growing official opinion that the "climax" of dealings with Russia may come to a head somewhat sooner than we had expected. Officals are guessing that a showdown—war or peace—will come next spring. After that, they reason, the odds will swing more in our favor.

One indication of the speed-up on defense timing has been the allocation of steel and other critical materials. Earlier this summer Mobilization Director Charles Wilson indicated that no sharp cut would be made this year in allocation of steel for civilian uses. Now it is evident that a much sharper cut is coming, and much earlier.

A month or so ago Agriculture Secretary Brannan appeared to have a good chance of persuading the National Production Authority to allocate enough steel to kep farm machinery production at least as high as this year. He estimated minimum requirements at 10 to 15 percent higher. NPA now says, informally, that allocations will be at least 15 percent lower for new machines in 1952.

• **Fertilizer and Pesticide Outlook for 1952**—Fertilizer and pesticide manufacturers have given us a breakdown of probable 1952 supplies for farmers. It adds up to the prospect that supplies generally will be enough to get by, that the margin of safety will be mighty close.

The supply of nitrogen, the survey shows, will be about 10 percent higher than this year, if military requirements are not increased. The principal increase will come from the Morgantown, W. Va., plant leased by the Army for private operation. USDA says the supply, however, will be less than the demand.

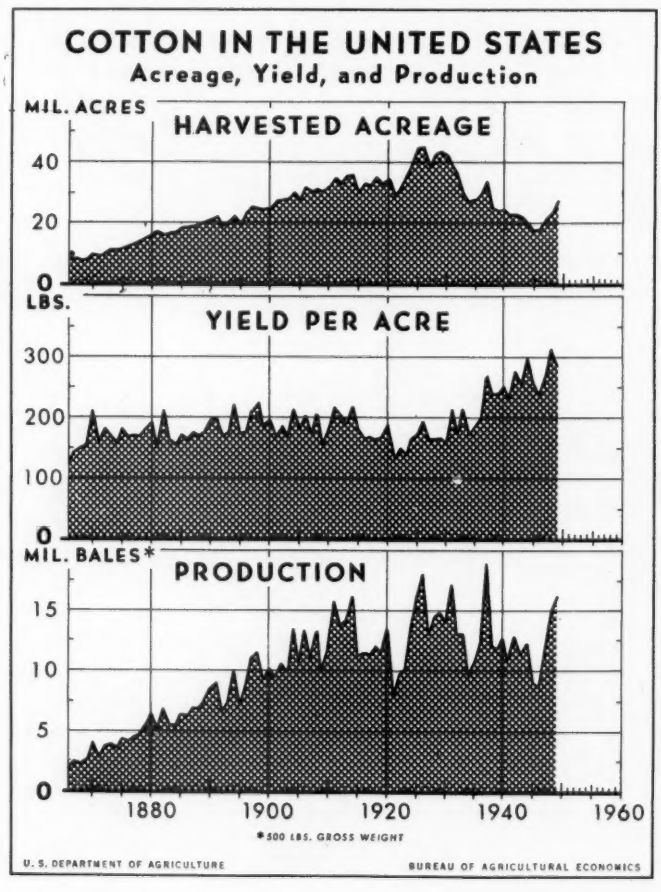
Superphosphate will be in 10 to 15 percent shorter supply than this year, due to a reduced supply of phosphoric acid. Potash production, however, promises to be about 13 percent larger than this year.

Sulfur supplies will be extremely short. Reserve stocks, normally more than 400,000 tons, have been reduced to less than half that amount. The new Louisiana mine cannot be put into production before 1953. Result: 10 percent less sulfur.

Pesticide supplies may be only slightly under this year, and perhaps sufficient if there is no serious insect infestation. Shortest in supply are chlorine, benzene, and some others.

• **Cotton Stockpiling Is Out** — Official decision now is against emergency stockpiling of cotton, except as a last resort. The USDA now believes that support, plus early exports and domestic purchases, will be adequate.

There is official talk of exports at six million bales, but many here regard that as too optimistic. There is some



doubt, too, that domestic mill takings will be as large as the 10.5 million bales in the past year.

Despite these official doubts, the USDA says it plans no further price support measures for this year. Most officials think cotton's price-sinking spell will not last beyond October and that prices will firm up later.

Cottonseed officials report very little interest in supports on the part of mills. They think prices will remain above supports for another two or three weeks at least, but that some buying may be necessary in October.

The thing that bothers production planners most now is whether crop output can be maintained in 1952, with lower prices and higher production costs, fewer new machines and scarcity of labor. Cotton provides a primary example of that fear.

Farm prices have been going down at the rate of more than one percent a month since February. While farm commodity prices still average 9.4 percent over a year earlier, most of that gain has been in livestock and livestock products. Likewise, farm production costs rate 9.7 percent higher than a year ago.

• **Farm Price Trends**—BAE economists think farm prices will continue the downward trend, at least until late this year or early next. We find none who predict inflationary farm prices in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, they unanimously expect farm production costs to go higher, and average five to 10 percent higher next year.

The prospect of a price squeeze—between weak farm prices and rising costs—is causing considerable concern. It also is resulting in increased talk about farm law revisions to provide higher support levels for next year. Of the 16 crops listed by BAE in its monthly price index, 13 were below 90 percent of parity on Aug. 15. Cotton was one of three crops listed at above 90 percent.

As a result, there is considerable talk of a new farm law for early next year. Secretary Brannan has taken the lead in a survey of farm opinion preparatory to offering a new program. It is almost certain to be based on increased government "price protection" for farmers, probably through use of subsidies.

The Farm Bureau and National Grange, both doubtful that they can support what Brannan come out with, are working on their own plans for shoring up the present law. The result may be an even wider rift in farm ranks. It is expected that Brannan will be backed by the Farmers Union and the labor organizations. The result probably will be a long and bitter battle, starting early in the next session of Congress.

Plains Ginners Told Cotton Farmer Neglected Man

If cotton farmers put a sizeable part of their 1951 production in the government loan they may be able to "salvage a fair price on that part of the crop," W. O. Fortenberry said at the annual meeting of the Plains Ginners' Association held Sept. 1 at Lubbock, Texas.

Mr. Fortenberry, who is retiring president of the association, said the cotton farmer responded to the government's call for a 16-million-bale crop this year, but is now taking a beating in the matter of price. When it became apparent the cotton farmer would plant sufficient acreage to produce 16 million bales, all government agencies apparently lost interest in him, Mr. Fortenberry said.

He called on the ginners to take an active part in a program of water conservation in the South Plains section. Water is a great natural resource, he said, but nobody is doing very much to conserve it. About one-third of the South Plains cotton acreage is irrigated.

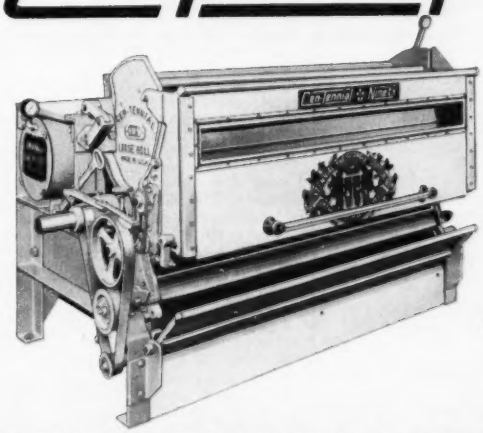
C. B. Spencer of Dallas, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, said that cotton, more than any other crop, has made the South Plains the great agricultural section it is today. The high acre yields being obtained mean that the land has a high fertility level, he told the meeting, but the higher the yields the more the land is robbed of its fertility. The answer to that problem, Mr. Spencer asserted, is to fit fertilized legumes into a good sound system of rotation.

Harry Harvey, Extension entomologist stationed on the South Plains, discussed the bollworm and aphid threat to much of the crop and reported to the ginners that meetings were being held with farmers to acquaint them with approved control measures.

Jay C. Stilley of Dallas, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, in a report on the activities of the state association, said about 80 percent of the ginners in the state are active members of the association. He gave the ginners the latest information relative to OPS regulations and reviewed the farm labor situation.

Mr. Stilley stressed the effectiveness of strong group action in state and national legislative matters and praised

Cen-Tennial Ninety



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members of the industry on the South Plains for their support of the state association's program.

Other speakers included the Hon. John Ben Shepperd, Texas secretary of state, who was the luncheon speaker; R. H. McRea, National Cotton Council field man in West Texas; L. O. Buchanan, in charge of the USDA Cotton Branch office at Lubbock; and K. N. Clapp, of Anderson, Clayton & Company, Lubbock.

Mr. Clapp discussed the cotton outlook on the Plains and emphasized the importance of the area in the national cotton picture when he pointed out that it produced about 10 percent of the U.S. crop in 1949 and about eight percent in 1950. It remains to be seen what percentage of the 1951 production will come from the Plains, but it may be close to 10 percent if the area harvests as good a crop as was in prospect at the time of the Lubbock meeting. Estimates of production ranged from 1,400,000 bales to 1,800,000 bales.

New president of the Plains Ginners' Association is Roy Forkner of Lubbock, succeeding Mr. Fortenberry. Vice-president is J. H. Plemons, Smyer. Secretary-treasurer is Dixon White, Lubbock. T. L. Spears, Flomot, succeeds Ennis Moss, Roaring Springs, as representative on the board of directors of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association from the South Plains. Mr. Moss is now a member of the state association's executive committee.

Five hundred were registered at the Lubbock meeting, making it the second largest ginners' meeting in the Belt, being exceeded only by the annual conventions of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

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3-12-12 Fertilizer Gains In Popularity

The 3-12-12 grade of fertilizer replaced 2-12-6 as the most popular fertilizer mixture sold in the U.S. during the 1949-50 season, according to information compiled by Walter Scholl and H. M. Wallace of USDA.

Weighted average nutrient content ranged from 18.72 percent in Georgia to 36.25 percent in North Dakota. The U.S. average was 4.02-10.93-8.29.

The average for nitrogen was higher by 0.03 percent than for 1948-49 and lower by 0.02 percent than for 1947-48. Available phosphorus increased 0.15 percent and 0.07 percent, whereas available potash increased by 0.51 percent and 0.63 percent in comparison with 1948-49 and 1947-48, respectively.

Leading grades in the southern states were: Alabama, 4-10-7; Georgia, 4-8-6; North Carolina, 3-9-6; South Carolina, 4-10-6; Florida, 4-7-5; Mississippi, 5-10-5; Louisiana, 5-10-5; Texas, 5-10-5; and Arkansas, 5-10-5.

Farm Land Values Rise 5 Percent by July 1

Farm land values rose five percent the four months ending July 1, bringing the U.S. index to 202 (1912-14 equals 100). Although the five percent increase from March to July was the largest for that period since similar estimates were started in 1942, the gains in more than half the states were less than those that occurred from November 1950 to March 1951.

Twenty-one states showed increases of less than five percent, and many of these were in the Midwest where the November-March increase was sharpest.

Brazil's Tung Industry

Tung production in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is continuing to expand, according to reports to USDA. According to official state statistics, total output in 1950-51 amounted to 3,100 short tons, compared with 2,390 tons the previous season.

In addition to Rio Grande do Sul, three other states in Brazil are engaged in tung culture. In 1949-50, total production of tung fruit was approximately 7,160 tons with output of each of the four producing states as follows: Parana—3,950 tons; Rio Grande do Sul—2,390; Sao Paulo — 670; and Santa Catarina — 150 tons.

Tung oil production in Rio Grande do Sul decreased in 1950 to around 290 tons from a high of 420 tons in 1949, according to official statistics. It is understood that this decrease was the result of unfavorable prices obtained by oil producers. Reliable trade sources indicate that production of tung oil in 1951 may be from 450 to 550 tons.

Production of tung cake for fertilizer in the state amounted to about 680 tons in 1950, against 340 tons in 1949 and 670 tons in 1948. The demand for tung cake is expected to continue, and trade sources estimate that 1951 output will at least equal that of the preceding year.

No exports to foreign countries of either tung nuts or oil are reported from Rio Grande do Sul, as all production is readily absorbed in Brazilian markets.

U. S. Foreign Trade June Round-Up

U.S. agricultural exports in June 1951, the last month of the fiscal year 1950-51, amounted in value to $309,887,000. During the same month a year ago these exports were valued at $262,368,000. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at $1,278,649,000 during the month under review, against $866,366,000 in June 1950. Agricultural products constituted 24 percent of the total compared with 30 percent in June a year ago.

On a value basis, wheat and flour continued as the nation's most important agricultural exports, with shipments for the month valued at $96,071,000. This represented an increase of 135 percent over the $40,919,000 worth exported in June last year. Cotton continued in second place, but with exports valued at only $50,206,000, a reduction of 61 percent from the $127,239,000 worth shipped abroad in June 1950. Third position during June was taken by soybeans and soybean oil, the combined exports of which were valued at $24,412,000—seven time last June's figure of $3,514,000.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of June 1951 exports with those for the same month a year ago, reveals large increases in exports of soybeans, soybean flour and soybean oil, among other things. On the other hand, the figures show large reductions in exports of cotton.

Agricultural imports during June 1951 were valued at $427,161,000 compared with $289,468,000 in June last year, an increase of 48 percent. Imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at $914,314,000 during the month under review against $680,836,000 in June a year ago, an increase of 34 percent. Agricultural products constituted 47 percent of the June 1951 imports compared with 43 percent in June last year. As usual, the commodities heading the list were coffee, wool, rubber and sugar.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of the June 1951 imports with those for June 1950 reveals large increases in imports of coffee, cotton, jute, apples, and hops but most other products show large reductions. Especially large reductions are shown for such items as castor beans, tung oil, copra and coconut oil.

On balance, U.S. import of agricultural products during June 1951 exceeded the value of agricultural exports by $117,274,000. During the same month a year ago, agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports in value by only $27,100,000.

Argentine Tung Harvest May Set New Record

The Argentine harvest of tung fruits in 1950-51 is estimated by trade sources at nearly 72,000 short tons, exceeding the previous record of approximately 66,000 tons in 1948-49, USDA reveals.

Weather conditions were favorable throughout the growing season. Crushing of the record crop began in July and will continue until next May or June.

Production of oil from this season's harvest of tung fruit, assuming an average extraction rate of 15.5 percent, probably will exceed 11,000 tons.

Exports of Argentine tung oil during the first half of 1951 were reported unofficially at 4,748 tons, of which 4,370 tons were destined to the U.S. All such sales are made through the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute.

Stocks held by crushers and by the institute as of mid-August are believed to be a maximum of 2,000 tons.

Lime, Potash Necessary For Good Peanut Yield

Results of a two-year experiment in southeastern Alabama and tests with cooperating farmers show that both lime and potash are necessary to restore the yield of peanuts to approximately a ton per acre, Franklin L. Davis, soil chemist of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, and C. A. Brogden, superintendent of the Wiregrass Substation, have reported. "Results from a number of tests indicate that use of large amounts of potash usually increase the yield on plots receiving lime or gypsum, whereas yield and quality and shelling percentage of peanuts decrease when calcium is deficient. Plenty of available potash favors the setting of nuts but calcium is necessary for their development," they say.

It is estimated that in southeastern Alabama between 40 and 50 percent of the soils need more calcium and 75 to 90 percent need more potash for best peanut yields. On many of the soils, a maximum response in yield to either lime or larger applications of potash has been found to be dependent upon supplying the other nutrient element.

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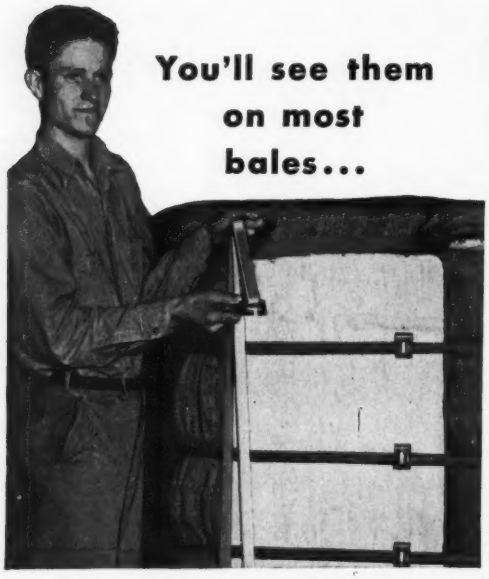

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• More U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties are used in the South and Southwest than any other brand. Ginners *know* they're good.

You can trust a U·S·S Arrow Cotton Tie. It's tough enough to keep bales neat, firm and compact from press to destination. And you can be sure that U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties will *not* cut through at the buckles. Careful supervision, from mine to finished product, assures you of top quality ties.

Conveniently-located warehouses in the Cotton Belt have U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties on hand.

Look for the "T" on the buckle of genuine U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

The standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths.

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Colored Margarine Ban Is Removed in Six States

Prohibitions against the sale of colored margarine were removed by new laws enacted this year by the legislatures of six states—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

The current-year legislative action, a survey reveals, brings to 20 the number of states which have abolished such restrictions since 1944 and leaves only eight states now banning the sale of the colored product. These states are Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New York, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

Bills to legalize colored margarine sales were rejected this year by the legislatures of Montana, New York and Vermont. A proposed new law to prohibit its sale was defeated in Idaho, where yellow margarine now is sold with a 10-cent tax.

Of the six states acting this year to legalize yellow margarine sale, the Pennsylvania and Illinois laws were the most recently enacted, with the other four states adopting their new laws earlier in the year.

Although permitting the sale of the colored product in stores, the new Pennsylvania statute still prohibits the serving of colored margarine in restaurants. The Illinois law permits restaurant use of margarine, but requires that it be served in triangular pats.

Besides legalizing colored margarine, the Oregon legislature also enacted a bill levying a $250 brand registration fee on every kind of margarine sold in the state and requiring cartons or wrappers to bear the brand name and the list of ingredients. Main purpose of the measure was said to be to provide funds for the enforcement of restrictions against use of butter substitutes in restaurants without giving diners adequate notice. The state's new colored margarine law provides that the product can't be served in eating places except in triangular patties, and that signs calling attention to its presence must appear on menus and restaurant walls.

Illinois lawmakers this year enacted a bill permitting the purchase of margarine by state institutions, with claims that this measure will save taxpayers $600,000 annually. Illinois state prisons and hospitals heretofore have been limited to using the product for only 25 percent of their fat requirements.

A measure enacted in California authorizes the use of colored margarine in state institutions whenever federal surplus butter is unavailable for purchase by the state.

Kansas lawmakers rejected a bill to permit state institutions to serve margarine, leaving in effect a law requiring the use of butter.

The Nebraska legislature defeated proposed legislation to levy a new tax of three cents a pound on margarine sold in the state, while South Dakota lawmakers turned down a bill which would have repealed the state's present margarine tax of 10 cents a pound.

Proposed increases in the license fees paid by sellers or manufacturers of margarine were rejected by the Minnesota legislature, which also defeated a measure which would have required restaurants serving margarine to post notices to that effect and to serve it in triangular shaped pats.

"Feeding Practices" Lost In Floods Replaced

"Feeding Practices" bulletins that were being used by vocational agriculture students at Topeka were among the many things lost during the disastrous July floods in Kansas.

George A. Robinson, vocational agriculture teacher at the Seaman Rural High School, near Topeka, wrote the NCPA Educational Service to ask for additional copies of the bulletin to replace those which were lost during the flood, and an additional supply was sent immediately.

The "Feeding Practices" bulletin is used extensively by vocational and veterans teachers, county agents and others in Kansas, an important market for cottonseed feed products. The Educational Service supplied approximately 3,000 copies of the 1951 edition to Kansas teachers for use in their classes.

Valley Ginnings Are Far Above Previous High

Cotton ginnings in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas passed the previous season's record of 541,181 bales, set in 1949, by Sept. 1 and continued to pile up the total during the first half of September.

As of Sept. 11 total ginnings were 585,292 bales for the four Lower Valley counties, Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy and Starr.

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Lieutenant Frederick Henry of Clinton, Oklahoma—Medal of Honor for sacrificing himself to save his platoon in combat near Am-Dong, Korea, September 1, 1950. When the platoon could no longer hold its position, Lieutenant Henry ordered the men to pull back. But someone had to stay behind to provide covering fire. He chose to be that man, and was lost.

Always remember this—Lieutenant Henry offered his life for more than just a small platoon in far-away Korea. It was also for America. For you.

Isn't there something you can do when this man did so much? Yes, there is. You can help keep the land he loved solid and strong and secure. You can do a job for defense . . . by buying United States Defense* Bonds, *now!* For your bonds give your country greater strength. And a strong America is your best hope for peace and freedom—just as it was his.

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Remember that when you're buying bonds for national defense, you're also building a personal reserve of cash savings. Remember, too, that if you don't save *regularly*, you generally don't save at all. Money you take home usually is money spent. So sign up today in the Payroll Savings Plan where you work, or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank. For your country's security, and your own, buy U. S. Defense Bonds now!

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Paraguay's Vegetable Oil Ouput Is on Increase

Paraguay's total production of vegetable oil in 1951 is estimated at 11,370 short tons, or an increase of 66 percent from last year when 6,850 tons were produced. Approximately 80 percent of the 1951 output consists of industrial oils — palm, palm kernel, tung and castor—of which the greater portion is available for export. Edible oils—cottonseed and peanut—make up the remaining quantity, and these are consumed domestically.

The two principal sources of edible oils in Paraguay are cottonseed and peanuts, which sources usually supply that country with about 85 percent of its domestic requirements. Present estimates are that 1,970 tons of oil will be pressed from the 19,750 tons of commercial cottonseed obtained from the 1951 cotton harvest. This is a considerable decline from the 1950 output of 2,650 tons of oil from 26,460 tons of seed. Peanut oil production of about 390 tons from around 1,280 tons of unshelled nuts also represented a decline in production from the previous year when 470 tons of oil were produced.

Since 1937 there has been no authorized exportation of edible oils from Paraguay because efforts are being made to make the country self-sufficient in this respect. Unless unfavorable climatic conditions prevent it, there is every reason to believe that this goal can be realized during 1952.

Production of industrial oils in Paraguay in 1951 is expected to approximate 9,000 tons, or an increase of more than 140 percent from the 1950 output of 3,730 tons. The estimated production for 1951 includes 1,650 tons of palm oil, 4,130 tons of palm kernel oil, 2,430 tons of tung oil and 800 tons of castor oil. Output of palm kernel oil alone increased more than 300 percent from 1950, while palm, tung, and castor oil indicated respective increases of 114, 86 and 20 percent. Greater price incentives and favorable climatic conditions were contributing factors towards the sharp increase in industrial oil output.

With the exception of about 1,300 tons of palm kernel oil and 400 tons of palm oil which are consumed annually by the domestic soap industry, Paraguay's industrial oils are available for export.

In view of the increased world demand and with adequate financial returns to the exporter, producer, and farmer, it is considered quite likely that the production of industrial oils in Paraguay will expand as rapidly as the availability of the raw material will permit.

Dr. Kevorkian Will Direct Cuban Fiber Development

Appointment of Dr. Arthur G. Kevorkian of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations as project director for the Cooperative Fiber Commission in Cuba has been announced by USDA. Dr. Kevorkian succeeds Joe E. Walker, who has headed the fiber industry research project in Cuba since 1945. Mr. Walker resigned July 31 to enter private business.

Under this project, scientists from USDA and the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture have been cooperating in the development of kenaf, a jute substitute, since 1943. The operation is now being carried on as a part of the Point Four program of technical cooperation administered by the Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State.

Research to date has successfully shown how to grow kenaf in the Western Hemisphere and that it is capable of replacing jute. The project is currently placing emphasis on developing mechanical techniques—to speed up and make more economical the extraction of fiber from the kenaf stalks. Until now, commercial production of kenaf has been largely confined to Cuba. This year it will be grown in commercial proportions in other countries of Latin America and in Florida.

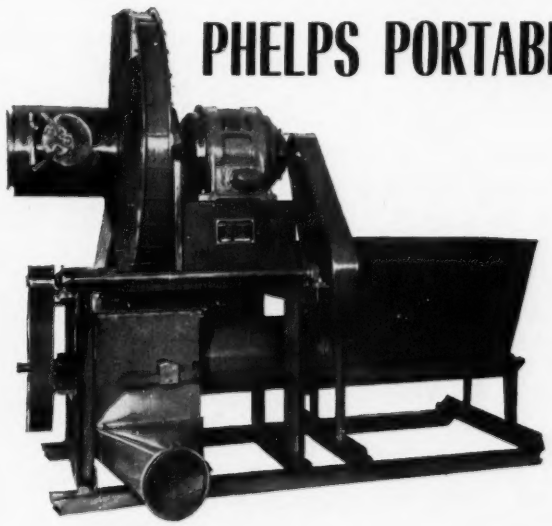
Cotton Crop Estimate Up for Turkey

The government of Turkey on July 31, 1951, estimated the 1951-52 cotton crop at 827,000 bales (500 pounds gross), 47 percent above the 562,000 bales produced in 1950-51, and considerably above previous estimates of 700,000 bales for the current season's crop.

If the 827,000-bale production is attained, the yield on the 1,350,000 acres planted to cotton would average almost 295 pounds of lint per acre. This compares with a three-year average yield of 244 pounds in the period 1948-49/1950-51 and 287 pounds in 1949-50, the high of the same three years.

• Texas farm and ranch land prices rose an average of 12 percent during 1950—from an average of $44.44 to $49.95 per acre.

PHELPS PORTABLE SEED BLOWER



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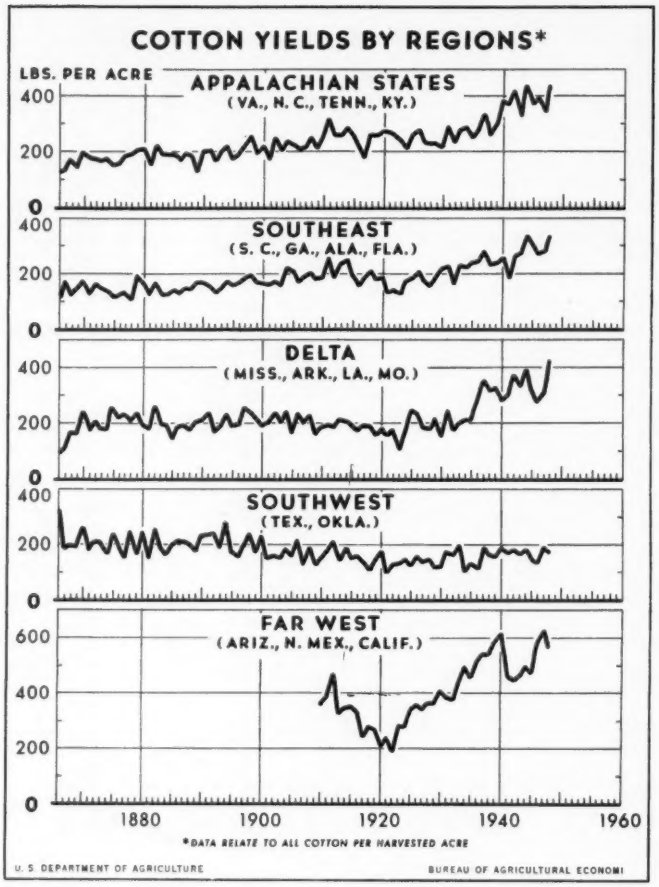

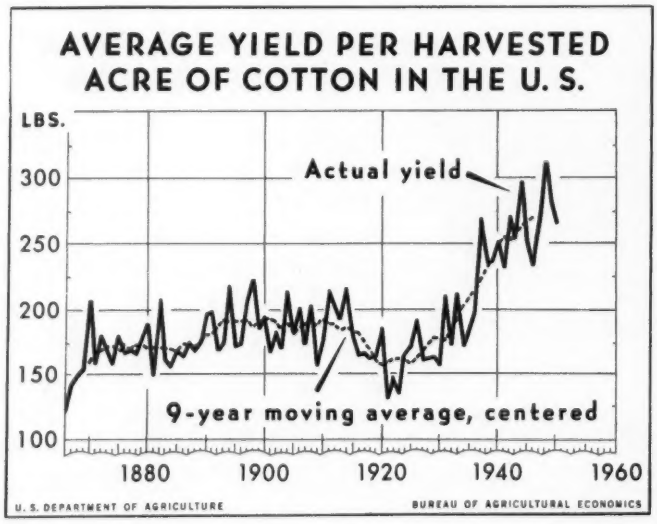

Oil Mills, Gins Urged to Dispose of Scrap Metal

It requires enormous amounts of steel to prepare for war and keep our domestic front productive. Scrap metal is needed to do that job. That is why American farmers and industrial plants are being called on by the National Production Authority to:

■ (1) Search all plants and properties, regardless of size, for dormant scrap such as obsolete machinery, tools, jigs, dies, fixtures and other equipment, including items that are broken, worn beyond repair, abandoned, or in need of parts that can no longer be obtained;

■ (2) Survey potential wrecking and dismantling projects that will produce scrap;

■ (3) Make disposition of all production and dormant scrap as quickly as possible.

It is estimated that a total of 32,500,000 gross tons of scrap metal will be required this year, an increase of 3,000,000 gross tons over 1950. Next year, an even greater amount will be required.

Oil mills and gins having scrap metal of the kind described above are urged to collect and sell it through normal channels and thus aid the defense effort.

Farm scrap is wanted, too, and it is hoped oil millers and ginners will suggest to farmers in their communities that they do a thorough job of collecting scrap on their farms, including every obsolete machine, and dispose of it to a scrap dealer or collector.

For every ton of scrap used we conserve approximately two tons of iron ore, one ton of coal, nearly one ton of limestone, and other materials.

USDA Experts Urge Higher Rates of Fertilization

Higher rates of fertilization on present plantings in the North Central states would produce crop yields equal to those from a vastly expanded acreage, say crop and soil scientists of the USDA and the state experiment stations.

Forty pounds of nitrogen per acre would produce an additional 600 million bushels of corn, 200 million bushels of wheat, and 400 million bushels of oats. General use of 40 pounds of phosphoric acid an acre would boost soybean yields by 42 million bushels. By doubling the current average application of phosphoric acid (eight pounds an acre), North Central growers could increase yields of corn by 120 million bushels and of wheat by 30 million bushels.

Doubling the current average application of phosphoric acid (13 pounds an acre) on crops grown for hay would boost yields in the region by almost 3½ million tons.

Increased fertilization of these three crops would require nearly 600 thousand tons of phosphoric acid.

French Moroccan Imports

French Moroccan imports of soybean oil from the U.S. in the first half of 1951 have amounted to more than 3,300 short tons, USDA reports. An additional 2,200 tons of oil from the new U.S. crop is expected to be imported later.

Does your Plant need a new Location?

This area has what you need!

THE North, East and Central Texas area served by Texas Power & Light Company has the advantages needed by Industry. Consider these facts before you pick a location for your plant or business.

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LABOR—A great reserve of native, intelligent, productive labor.

TRANSPORTATION—Blanketed by railroads, highways and airlines.

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PLANT SITES—Many attractive, well-located factory sites are available at reasonable prices.

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These factors make the North, East and Central Texas area a definitely-to-be-considered location for your business.

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All inquiries are held confidential. Write or call the Industrial Development Department, Texas Power & Light Company, Dallas, Texas.

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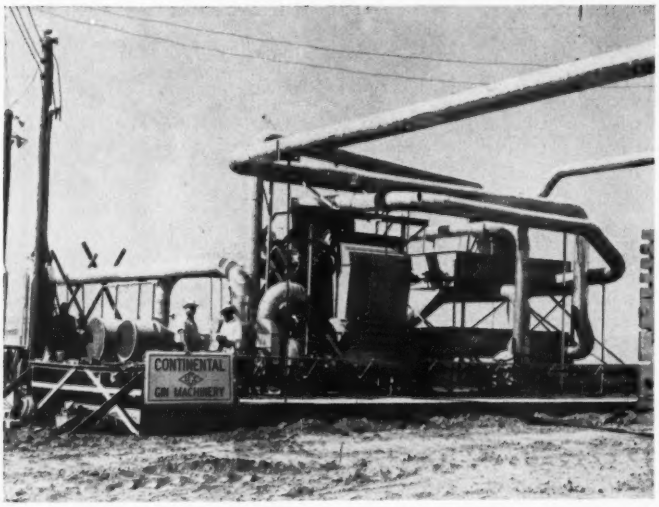
TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY



A RIO GRANDE VALLEY plantation owner had this weird-looking outfit installed in the middle of one of his cotton fields to do a preliminary job of cleaning and drying cotton—and, he says, it's adding a full grade or better to the lint.

He Had a Problem on His Hands, So . . .

Cotton Grower Installs His Own Cleaning-Drying Equipment

FRANK RUSSELL, owner of the Russell Plantation at Russelltown, Texas (near San Benito in the Rio Grande Valley), expects to harvest around 7,000 bales of cotton this season and is determined to get every cent he can out of the crop.

He was already cutting his harvesting costs to less than half with 10 mechanical pickers he had bought in anticipation of the labor shortage that later developed, but was losing a substantial part of the gain through loss of grade caused by rougher harvesting. He found, too, that his cotton needed more drying time and less heat than his custom ginner could afford to give him.

Mr. Russell had heard that Continental Gin Company had equipment designed for use in areas where mechanical pickers are used and where seed cotton requires a considerable amount of drying before ginning. He got in touch with Continental and said he wanted some of the equipment, which consists of cleaners and heaters, and added that he wanted it **right now**.

Continental did some fast figuring and within two weeks from the time Mr. Russell first contacted the company the equipment shown in the photo was in operation. Sitting unhoused smack in the middle of a cotton field on the plantation, the odd-looking outfit is handling up to 200 bales per day and, according to Mr. Russell, is adding a full grade or better to the cotton. After it goes through the cleaners and heaters the cotton is hauled to Mr. Russell's regular custom ginner where it is ginned in the usual manner.

Herbicidal Oils Cut Weed Control Costs in Ark.

Use of herbicidal oils to control weeds in cotton in Arkansas tests this year cut hoeing costs from a total of $26 per acre on untreated plots to $6 to $10 per acre on sprayed plots, farmers visiting the Cotton Branch Experiment Station at Marianna for its annual study day were told.

Francis J. Williams, research specialist with the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, told the cotton producers that one pre-emergence and two post-emergence applications or three pre-emergence and two post-emergence applications on the treated plots cost $5 or $6 per acre.

"We found timing to be an important factor," he said. "The oil should be applied before the weeds grow too large, to be effective. Also, when it is applied at a critical time in the cotton plant's development, stands are reduced. Last year yields from chemically weeded plots were as high as from plots hoed by hand."

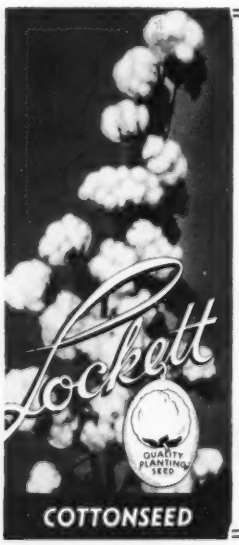
Agricultural Leaders Welcome Kirkland

Many livestock and agricultural leaders in the Southeast, as well as members of the cottonseed crushing industry, have offered their cooperation to Byron A. Kirkland as he starts work as Southeastern field representative of the National Cottonseed Product Association's Educational Service.

A number of these leaders who are familiar with the past experience of Mr. Kirkland have written to congratulate the industry upon the selection of an able field man.

W. Tap Bennett, Central of Georgia Railway; C. Ed Teague, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin, University of Georgia; V. W. Lewis, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Wilmington, N. C., and others have written Mr. Kirkland or Educational Director A. L. Ward to express their desire to cooperate with the field work as they have done in the past.

• What we know as "paper" money is actually 75 percent cotton fiber.



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WE'RE A "SELL OUT"
THERE'S A REASON!
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and
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ARE TOPS!
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Colombia Leans on Imports for Fats

Oleaginous raw materials produced on a commercial scale in Colombia are cottonseed, sesame, and copra. The island of San Andres and Providencia and the Pacific Coast are the major coconut regions. Copra production in 1950 is estimated at 2,870 tons compared with 3,030 tons in 1949. About 1,900 tons of coconut oil were produced last year. Based on 1950 imports and production figures, it appears that Colombia would need to produce around 22,000 tons of copra for self-sufficiency.

In addition to coconut palms, Colombia has other oil-producing palms found in the llanos, the Amazon Basin, and on the Pacific Coast. These palms, the Tamaco palm, Palma de Vino, and Noli, grow wild and are exploited mostly by the Indians in a primitive way. Thus the yield of oil from the kernels varies from 20 to 50 percent. Total kernel production in 1947 (latest year reported) was about 1,670 tons.

• **Cottonseed** — Commercial cottonseed production in 1950 is estimated at 18,960 tons, a sizable increase from the 14,620 tons estimated for 1949. Sesame production decreased from 10,130 tons in 1949 to 8,270 last year.

Peanuts also are becoming a source of oil in Colombia, but as yet are a minor source. Vegetable oil production in 1950 from the principal indigenous raw materials was reported at 10,450 tons.

Consumption of oleaginous raw materials in Colombia, most of which is in the form of edible fats and oils, averages around 54,890 tons a year. This allows an annual per capita consumption of 11 pounds. Colombia produces only about 26,800 tons, about half of this total, and depends upon imports for the remainder.

• **Copra**—Copra imports the past year were reported at 19,800 tons against an estimated annual average import during 1946 to 1949 of 10,640 tons. Also in 1950, 1,984 tons of hydrogenated cottonseed oil were imported. The government has authorized a decrease in imports in 1951 to 16,535 tons of copra and 1,650 tons of hydrogenated oil.

• **Soybeans** — The Colombian government during the past year has been encouraging the cultivation of soybeans. An intensive campaign has been carried on to publicize the importance of soybeans for food and industrial uses. This cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage. The Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos plans to set up three plants for the extraction of soybean oil and production of soy flour. The cost of one such plant, with a production capacity of 55 tons every 24 hours, is estimated at $358,560. It is expected that these plants might also be used for extracting oil from peanuts, corn, and other products. Soybeans may well become an important source of oil for Colombia within a few years and contribute much toward making the country self-sufficient in the production of edible oils.

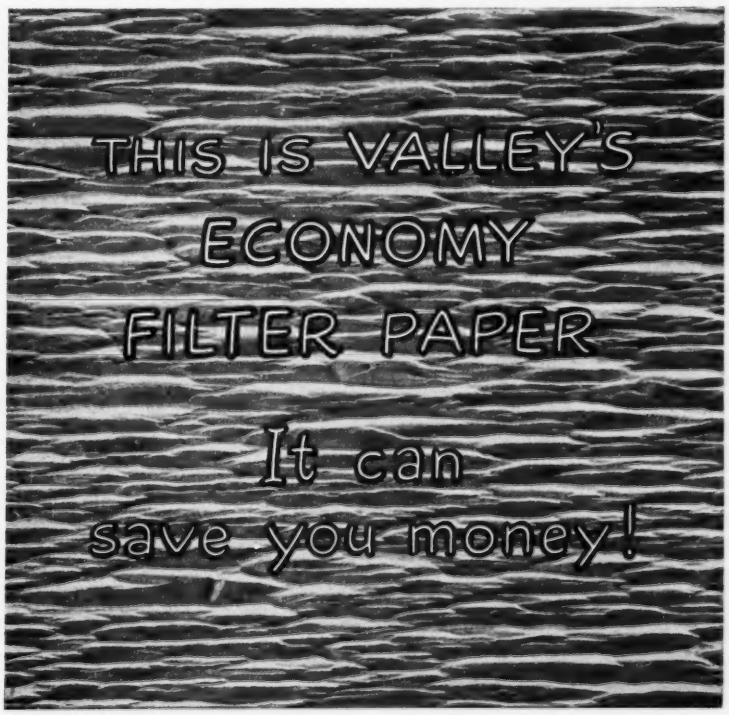
The African oil palm also promises to become a source of oil in Colombia. Experiments during the last three years indicate that the Pacific Coast area, where the coconut tree grows with difficulty, is excellent for the cultivation of the African oil palm, which has proved resistant to the diseases that attack the coconut palm.

• **New Oil Firm**—At the present time a new cooperative, to be known as Oleoginosa de Colombia, S. A. is being formed in Barranquilla with a capital of $1.4 million. Its announced intention is to develop domestic production of oils, eventually to supplant the importation of raw materials. The cooperative will devote itself to the development and cultivation of sesame, cottonseed, copra, almond and hydrogenated soybean oil. It plans later to include fats and oils companies in Bogota and Cartagena and increase its capital to $2 million.

Alabama Gin Damaged By Fire Sept. 8

Fire partially destroyed the McCaleb Gin at New Market, Ala., Sept. 8. The main gin building was badly damaged but the seed house and other buildings were saved by firemen from Huntsville. Shelby McCaleb of Huntsville, owner of the gin, said he hoped to have the plant back in operation before the end of the current season.

• Legume seed should be planted as soon as possible after inoculation because exposure to bright sunlight may kill the bacteria.



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Canadian Consumption Of Cotton Is High

Consumption of cotton in Canada continues at a high level with about 44,500 bales (500 pounds gross weight) consumed both in April and May 1951. This brings the 10-month Aug.-May 1950-51 consumption to 410,000 bales, compared to 351,000 bales during the corresponding period of the 1949-50 season. This 17 percent increase in consumption reflects the strong consumer demand in the past 12 months combined with increased defense orders.

Although a slight seasonal decline is expected in July, total 1950-51 consumption is currently estimated at 485,000 bales, somewhat higher than the 475,000 bales predicted a few months before. This would be 15 percent above the 421,000 bales consumed in 1949-50. Military orders, which are just getting under way, are expected to push consumption in 1951-52 to as much as 10 percent above the level of the current season, with 525,000 or 530,000 bales mentioned as a possible rate of consumption during the coming season. Since all of the Canadian mills are not yet operating at full capacity, activity can be increased somewhat, providing the labor supply is adequate. In addition, higher operating levels may be attained through more efficient utilization of the installed capacity in order to achieve increased output in 1951-52.

Of the estimated 485,000 bales to be consumed in 1950-51, only about 60,000 bales will be Mexican cotton, imported in the first few months of the season. The remaining 425,000 bales will be almost entirely of U.S. origin. This large consumption of American cotton resulted from Canada's exemption from U.S. cotton export controls and the sharp advance in prices of foreign growths. Mexican cotton may again be imported during 1951-52 if the price falls below that of U.S. cotton, but Canadian importers now are proceeding cautiously in this respect. A large U.S. crop in 1951-52 could bring prices of foreign cotton, Mexican in particular, down to a level which would again attract Canadian importers.

North Carolina Soybean Production Drops

For the first time since 1947 production of soybeans for beans in North Carolina is expected to decline. The Aug. 1 estimate places production at 5,066,000 bushels which, if realized, will be about one percent less than last year's crop. Each year since 1947 a new production record has been set. This year's acreage cut, however, has reduced total production prospects below 1950 production.

The 1951 yield is currently estimated at 17 bushels per acre, the same as last year's record high yield. The early crop of beans is reported as being "the best crop in recent years." However, the late crop which followed potatoes does not present as good prospects as the early crop.

Tar Heel farmers expect to harvest 298,000 acres for beans this year as compared to 301,000 acres harvested in 1950.

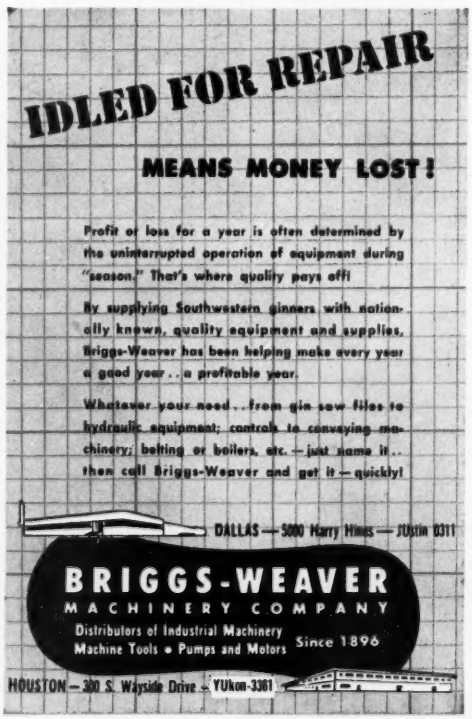
U. S. Fats, Oils Imports Show Marked Increase

United States imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds during the first six months of 1951 totaled 677.2 million pounds, oil equivalent basis. This was one-fourth more than receipts during the first half of 1950 and slightly over half the 1950 total. Babassu oil imports of 21.8 million pounds showed the most spectacular gain, increasing to nine times the tonnage of the comparable period of 1950 and 20 percent more than last year's total receipts.

Arrivals of 54.8 million pounds of castor oil, 9.7 million of oiticica oil, and 4.4 million of rapeseed oil were three times the six-month 1950 imports, while inedible olive oil arrivals of 3.8 million were double last year's. Moreover, castor oil imports were already 16 percent larger than the 1950 total. Important increases also occurred in coconut and palm oils, and in copra, sesame seed and tucum kernels.

In contrast to babassu and castor oils, babassu kernel and castor bean imports during January-June decreased from last year by 36 and 25 percent, respectively. Edible olive oil tonnage was down 12 percent from the first half of last year while tung oil dropped almost 50 percent.

• United Nations Week is to be observed Oct. 21-27 in an effort to stir wider interest in, and deeper concern for, the United Nations as the world's best hope for peace.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MEANS MONEY LOST!
Profit or loss for a year is often determined by the uninterrupted operation of equipment during "season." That's where quality pays off!
By supplying Southwestern ginners with nationally known, quality equipment and supplies, Briggs-Weaver has been helping make every year a good year . . a profitable year.
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Farmers Benefit by Storing Soybeans

Storage of soybeans on farms, rather than immediate sale at harvest time, can benefit growers, handlers, crushers, and consumers of oilseed products, and help in the mobilization effort, USDA says in a report based on a study of soybean marketing practices.

Storage offers farmers the opportunity to increase their earnings on the soybean crop. It means lower operating costs for soybean handlers, crushers and products manufacturers, through reduced congestion at elevators, reduced price risk, lower-cost financing of inventories, and transportation savings. Consumers may share in these cost savings through lower prices than would otherwise apply on shortening, margarine, feeds, and other products.

In most years, soybean prices are seasonally low during harvest months, it was found by the department's Production and Marketing Administration, which made the study. Within a few months after harvest, the price ordinarily moves considerably higher, returning extra profits to the farmers who stored. Soybean prices have followed this typical pattern every crop year (October through September) since 1928 or earlier, except in the war years of price controls (1942-46) and those of a declining general price level (1930, 1931, 1937, 1948).

Usually most growers sell the crop at harvest time and the heavy fall sales help depress prices, the study shows. However, for the four-year period 1946-47 through 1949-50, net earnings from storing soybeans from October till spring would have averaged 15 percent of the October value of the four crops.

Cost of farm storage is low, the report continues. Total cost of storage for nine months, including shrinkage, is less than seven percent of the price at harvest time, whereas the rise in soybean prices from harvest time to spring months averaged over 20 percent during the four postwar crop years.

The study was made by the Fats and Oils Branch of PMA with funds made available under the Research and Marketing Act. The report not only explains advantages and disadvantages of storing the crop on the farm, but also describes problems of storage, ways of meeting them, and costs involved.

A copy of the report, "Improving Soybean Marketing Through Farm Storage," may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Departmen of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. Johnston Is Promoted By Experiment Station

The appointment of Dr. J. R. Johnston, Temple, Texas, as assistant director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station, has been announced by Dr. R. D. Lewis, station director.

The announcement was made Sept. 3. Dr. Johnston has acted as soil scientist at the Blackland Experiment Station near Temple since 1943. He has been employed by both the station and the Soil Conservation Service's research division since that time.

In 1948 Dr. Johnston was named superintendent of the Temple station to succeed Henry O. Hill, who transferred to the station's Bluebonnet Farm near McGregor.

In making the announcement, Dr. Lewis said, "Bringing Dr. Johnston to the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station will make his services available on a much broader basis than heretofore possible."

Dr. Lewis explained Dr. Johnston would be working with personnel of all substations serving the Blacklands and Grand Prairie, rather than merely at Temple.

• During World War II, it took 26 sheep to supply one year's clothing for one person in military service.

Ag Workers Announce Convention Heads

O. B. Copeland, Georgia extension editor, is chairman of the program committe of the Agricultural Editors Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. The association will hold its annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4-6, 1951.

Walter B. Moore, Dallas, assistant director of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, is chairman of the Agricultural Editors Section; Edd Lemons, Oklahoma extension editor, is vice-chairman; and D. B. Rosenkrans, Jr., Mississippi extension editor, is secretary.

Poster Pushes Texas' Fertilized Legume Program

THIS TWO-COLOR POSTER, measuring 17 by 22 inches, should give added impetus to the fertilized legume program now underway in Texas. The poster was furnished by the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association as a part of its educational program and is being distributed throughout the state by County Agricultural Mobilization Committees. The heads of all agricultural agencies, which comprise the State Agricultural Mobilization Committee, are backing the program. The county committees will distribute the poster to gins, hardware and implement dealers, banks, agricultural agency offices and to other places where it will be seen by farmers. A copy of the poster has been mailed to the oil mills by their state association. Ginners and crushers are urged to display the poster in a prominent place and to call the program to the attention of their farmer customers.

Congressman Lambasts Farm Labor Leaders

Rep. Ken Regan (Texas) returned to Washington recently from a visit to his district and let off a blast at union labor leaders who, he charged, "are threatening many southwestern farmers and ranchers with ruin." He was referring to the attempt of labor leaders to keep Mexican laborers from coming to the U.S. to do farm and ranch work.

The Congressman is quoted as saying: "These union leaders are upsetting traditions 100 years old along the border. Organized labor can not supply sufficient workers for farms and ranches along the border or anywhere else. There isn't enough American labor to do the job.

"Mexicans have been coming across the border for 100 years to help do these jobs," he continued. "They have made big wages and have helped themselves and their families.

"But now J. L. Mitchell, head of the Farm Workers Union, an AFL organization, is working to disrupt the whole farming and ranching program along the border.

"He suggested the other day that 50,000 Navajo Indians should be used to pick cotton in the El Paso area. As long as these Indians are on the federal dole they simply will not pick cotton." Labor officials have contended there is enough local labor in the El Paso area to handle farm and ranch work, but Regan said this is a myth.

Farmers can obtain Mexican workers under an international agreement, but the cost is high and penalties for violation of contracts are stiff. Many growers contend it is almost impossible to obtain workers and use them without some kind of violation coming up to plague them. Others find the cost so high that they feel the picker is getting most of the money from the crop. Result has been a mad scramble for mechanical pickers to bypass the difficulties involved in hiring Mexican nationals.

New Mexico Issues Study On Machine Harvesting

Harvesting cotton by machine in the Mesilla Valley last year cost an average of $2.73 a hundred pounds, while harvesting it by hand cost $2.25 to $2.75, including incidental labor expenses. These facts are brought out by H. B. Pingrey, agricultural economist with the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, in a new press bulletin, No. 1040, "Cost of Mechanical Harvest of Cotton in the Mesilla Valley, New Mexico, 1950."

In the bulletin, the author analyzes the cost of machine harvest on the three bases—100 pounds of cotton, an acre of land covered by the machine, and an hour of machine operation. His study is based on the records from four cotton growers in the valley who operated machines in 1950.

The records show that actual operation of the machine was only 92 cents a hundred pounds, but the reduced grade of cotton and greater field loss caused by machine-picking accounted for the largest part of the harvest costs. Machine-picked cotton was one to 1½ grades lower than hand-picked cotton, and it was estimated that the machines left four percent more cotton in the field than hand-picking left.

The average rate of harvest with the machine was 565 pounds of seed cotton per hour. The machines were not used full time, but Pingrey estimated that if one machine could average this rate for seven hours a day, it would replace about 20 hand pickers, each harvesting 200 pounds of seed cotton a day.

Copies of the press bulletin, which gives full details of the study, may be obtained free of charge from New Mexico county extension agents or from the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

Farm Folk Prefer Cotton Bags, Survey Shows

The National Cotton Council reports that surveys at four state fairs show farm folk prefer to buy feed in cotton bags.

Cotton bags, because of their re-use value, appeal to farm wives. Almost 2,000 women have been interviewed at state fairs in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and California.

More than 60 percent of these women prefer that their husbands buy the 50-lb. dress print bag. They stood by this preference even when told that cotton bags cost 15 percent more than other type bags.

More than 90 percent of the women consider the dress print bag worth 20 cents to them. They set the value of the bleached cotton bag at 17 cents, and the unbleached bag at 15 cents.

• Eleven percent of the population of the U.S., or 13½ million people, depend upon cotton for a livelihood.

W. E. Waldrom, Arizona Mill Man, Dies Sept. 4

W. E. Waldrom, 57, general manager of the Producers Gin Company, Safford, Ariz., died in a Los Angeles hospital Sept. 4, the victim of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was in Los Angeles on business for his company, which operates a cottonseed oil mill, several gins, and a packing plant.

Mr. Waldrom was born in Malakoff, Texas, and went to Arizona at the age of 21. He was one of the organizers of the Producers Gin Company and president of the Gila Valley Irrigation District at the time of his death.

Surviving are his wife; a son, Bill Waldrom; a daughter, Mrs. Norman Welker; a brother, Lawrence Waldrom; and a sister, Mrs. Nellie Sherrill.

Use Meal for Roses, Mill In Louisiana Suggests

Now is the time to fertilize roses with cottonseed meal for more beautiful blossoms during November, according to an advertisement published in the Alexandria, La., newspaper by the Red River Cotton Oil Company.

The advertisement recommends applying a handful of cottonseed meal to a small-sized plant, or two handfuls to a larger plant, scratching the meal into the upper inch of soil.

J. E. Byram, Jr., executive vice-president of the mill, reports that they are using advertising mats obtained from the NCPA Educational Service regularly in their newspaper advertising program. Red River Cotton Oil Company also sponsors a daily radio farm program, Monday through Saturday, on Station KALB.

September 1 Cotton Report

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, Production and Marketing Administration, and cooperating State agencies. The final outturn of cotton compared with this forecast will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual.

State	1951 Acreage [1]		Sept. 1 Condition			Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre			Production (Ginnings) 500-lb. gross wt. bales [2]		
	Total abandonment after July 1	For harvest	Average 1940-1949	1950	1951	Average 1940-1949	1950	Indicated 1951	Average 1940-1949	1950 Crop	1951 Crop Indic. Sept. 1
	Pct.	Thous. acres	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous. bales	Thous. bales	Thous. bales
Missouri	12.0	493	78	74	69	425	285	312	375	254	320
Virginia	3.0	22	—	—	—	389	120	415	24	4	19
N. Carolina	1.5	763	79	46	82	369	151	384	579	181	610
S. Carolina	0.6	1,163	71	61	82	308	224	363	707	405	880
Georgia	1.2	1,452	69	66	79	238	227	309	738	488	935
Florida	2.0	68	70	68	83	170	208	212	14	13	30
Tennessee	2.6	813	77	68	78	384	318	369	559	409	625
Alabama	0.6	1,566	72	57	76	276	212	314	919	576	1,025
Mississippi	3.5	2,533	71	69	75	326	314	379	1,644	1,332	2,000
Arkansas	4.2	2,251	73	70	77	343	313	350	1,414	1,090	1,640
Louisiana	1.4	986	65	59	77	267	281	414	527	426	850
Oklahoma	4.5	1,600	67	48	61	173	145	188	511	242	625
Texas	4.0	12,600	72	70	63	181	211	183	3,049	2,946	4,800
New Mexico	2.4	330	88	86	86	488	526	436	151	187	300
Arizona	0.5	557	88	97	88	446	825	707	222	474	820
California	0.9	1,329	92	97	92	598	805	650	584	978	1,800
Other States [3]	4.3	18	—	—	—	407	246	333	16	7	12
United States	3.3	28,544	73	68	74	265.9	269.2	290.8	12,030	10,012	17,291
Amer.-Egypt. [4]	2.5	58.0	—	—	—	301	293	373	25.4	64.2	45.2
Texas	4.0	24.0	—	—	—	363	214	380	4.1	18.9	19.0
New Mexico	4.0	12.0	—	—	—	326	238	240	3.5	8.2	6.0
Arizona	0.9	22.0	—	—	—	265	402	436	17.7	36.9	20.0
All other	0.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	168	400	—	.2	0.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. [3] Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada. [4] Included in State and United States totals.

Rio Grande Valley Gets Plow-up Extension

An eight-day extension in the cotton plow-up deadline for three Lower Rio Grande Valley counties has been granted by Texas Agriculture Commissioner John C. White because of an extreme shortage of labor.

The extension gives famers in Hidalgo, Willacy and Cameron Counties until midnight of Sept. 23 to harvest an estimated 75,000 to 100,000 bales still in the fields and plow under their cotton stalks. Ginners may continue to accept cotton until Sept. 30.

Commissioner White announced the extension "with a great deal of reluctance," he said.

"We feel that we are now on the border line of destroying the pink bollworm program in the Valley," he explained. "The cotton industry is being greatly endangered and I urge every farmer to complete his cleanup as quickly as is humanly possible."

Blaw-Knox Names Snyder President of Company

W. Cordes Snyder, Jr., of Sewickley, Pa., has been elected president and chief executive officer of Blaw-Knox Company, it was announced this week. Mr. Snyder previously was a vice-president of the company in charge of its Lewis Foundry & Machine Division, and more recently has been vice-president of the Koppers Company and manager of its metallurgical department.

Mr. Snyder is expected to assume his duties with the Blaw-Knox Company on or about Nov. 1. William P. Witherow, formerly president and chairman of the company, will continue as chairman of the board. Chester H. Lehman will continue in his present capacities of vice-chairman of the board and executive vice-president.

New Mexico Mill Recognizes Value of Conserving Soil

"Our role as processors of cottonseed into human foods and livestock feeds makes soil-building of vital importance to us," the Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N. M., pointed out in a recent advertisement in the Carlsbad "Current-Argus."

The advertisement was published in a special edition of the newspaper devoted to soil conservation. Soil conservation practices, combined with cotton production and livestock feeding, were emphasized by the oil mill. A New Mexico feedlot scene supplied by the NCPA Educational Service was among the illustrations used by Winston Lovelace, mill manager, in the advertisement.

Thomas J. Dickinson Is Accident Victim

Thomas J. Dickinson, a cotton linter buyer and inspector for Trammell & Company, Memphis, Tenn., was killed in an automobile accident Aug. 28 while on a business trip. The accident occurred near Jackson, Miss. Mr. Dickinson had been with the cotton linters concern since June 1950.

U.S. Tung Oil Imports Down in January-June

The U.S. imported only 10,365 short tons of tung oil during January-June 1951, or about one-half of the volume of 20,086 tons received in the first six months of 1950. The bulk of the oil continued to come from China, although increased quantities from South America, particularly Paraguay and Uruguay, have been purchased in recent months.

Imports from China apparently consist of quantities in the process of shipment prior to mid-December, 1950, when China embargoed tung oil shipments to the U.S. Imports of 851 tons from Hong Kong are similarly explained. Of this quantity, 252 tons were shipped in January, March and June of 1951, and this oil presumably was in friendly hands prior to the embargo and no Chinese interests were involved.

Oilseed Production Is Up in Uruguay

It is reported that Uruguay's 1950-51 vegetable oilseed production has increased considerably from last year. The final estimate of the 1950-51 flaxseed harvest placed production at 3,543,200 bushels from 386,100 acres, compared with 2,938,100 bushels from 394,596 acres the previous season. Sunflower seed output is unofficially estimated by trade sources at a record 110,000 short tons, while the 1950-51 peanut crop is expected to total 6,730 tons, a sizeable increase from the 4,460 tons produced last year.

keep us flying...

take care of our

COTTON CROP

Fiber of Defense

If cotton were to be suddenly taken away from our armed forces, our air force would be grounded.

To emphasize the vital necessity of cotton for the Air Corps, the Air Training Command, U. S. Air Force, cooperated with the National Cotton Council in producing a movie-television show titled, "KING COTTON KEEPS 'EM FLYING." Watch for it on the screen and on your television station.

Warehousing takes care of cotton after it is in the bale — protects it against weather damage, fire or theft. Warehousing protects cotton's market — makes it possible to feed cotton mills and processors as it is needed, preventing glutted markets and ruinous prices.

Government loans are made quickly through the services of your warehouse. Warehousing is essential for the protection and profit of the thousands of farmers who grow the fiber of defense.

MEMBER NATIONAL COTTON COMPRESS AND COTTON WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION INC

NATIONAL COTTON COMPRESS & COTTON WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION

USDA Photo.

TRIPLE HYBRID COTTONS, which scientists think may be available to growers in 1956, are the result of years of painstaking research and testing. One of the biggest problems yet to be overcome in developing hybrids for commercial use is the matter of yield, but the scientists believe the problem will be overcome.

SCIENCE AT WORK FOR AGRICULTURE

The Beltsville Story

■ THIS IS THE LAST in the series of articles about USDA's big research center at Beltsville, Md. In it the author discusses the oncoming triple hybrid cottons and two important phases of cotton production —weed control and defoliation.

By Jay Richter

SIXTH IN A SERIES

TWO RESEARCH developments loom large in the future of the cotton industry.

First, the use of chemicals for defoliation and to combat weeds.

Second, the discovery of triple hybrid cotton varieties and work that is being done on them.

Let's take a look at the hybrids. Although they won't be put into commercial use tomorrow, they "hold tremendous promise for the rain belt," according to scientists at USDA's large experimental farm near Beltsville, Md.

The experts there report that spinning tests of the new triple hybrids show a yarn strength 50 percent above the average. For instance, 1-1/16 inch cotton from one of the new hybrids is equal to or above standard 1-1/2 inch cottons of the American-Egyptian type.

This means, first of all, that they are cottons strong enough to compete with synthetic fibers. And they can be processed much more efficiently with considerably less waste.

What is the timing for widespread use of these cottons? As the researchers see it, they could be "within reach by 1956." That assumes that the scientists work on the double. A tremendous program of selection and backcrossing remains to be carried out.

The triple hybrids are derived from a synthetic hybrid of three widely different species—Asiatic, American upland, and Thurberii, the latter a wild species growing in the mountains of Arizona. They were originated in 1938 by the late Dr. James O. Beasley and Dr. Thomas Kerr.

Dr. Kerr's present headquarters is Beltsville, where he has recently been the leader in USDA investigations of structural, physical, and chemical properties of fibers. Dr. Beasley, a Texan, was killed in action in Italy in 1943.

In recent years many of the most striking improvements in crop breeding have come through crosses between cultivated varieties and primitive types. Dr. Kerr and Dr. Beasley wished to incorporate fiber strength from the primitive cotton into the American upland.

Their studies showed that the species could not be crossed, but a genetic technique discovered in 1937 held the key to a cross. This was the use of colchicine, a poisonous drug, to double the number of chromosomes. With colchicine, Dr. Beasley finally obtained wild plants that could be hybridized with the upland—and the first triple hybrids were created.

The next big hurdle was to obtain fertile plants, for nearly all the hybrids were sterile. It has taken thou-

sands of selections of backcrosses to get the fertile plants now being used in the experimental program.

Other problems stand in the way of grower use of the cottons, including the problem of yield. At present, triple hybrids yield about the same as American-Egyptian varieties in the rain belt, and considerably less than upland.

However, Dr. Kerr believes this problem can be worked out. Work on the hybrids is being carried on in several locations besides Beltsville, including College Station, Texas, and Raleigh, N. C.

The second research development being given special attention by cotton experts—use of chemicals—could mean great reductions in production costs.

Excellent results already have been achieved in control of weeds by use of pre-emergence dinitro compounds—followed by post-emergence applications of herbicidal oils. In one Mississippi test last year this combination treatment gave good in-the-row control at a cost of $6.55 per acre.

This compared with $14 per acre for hoeing!

Some cotton growers are already using chemicals to offset labor shortages. If results are good this year, many more are expected to adopt the practice in order to expand production despite the labor squeeze.

Important progress also has been made in use of chemicals for defoliating cotton. Last year, defoliating chemicals were applied to more than one and a half million acres of cotton, or about eight percent of the crop.

Several different chemicals work well in prompting leaves to drop from cotton plants before picking time, thus helping (1) to prevent boll rot, (2) retarding deterioration of fiber and seed, (3) expediting hand picking, and (4) increasing the efficiency of mechanical picking.

But problems remain.

For example, there are as yet no fully satisfactory materials for all arid and semi arid conditions. Calcium cyanamide does a good job in humid areas where dew is common, but in the absence of dew, none of the defoliants now known can do a complete job.

Current efforts are being directed toward development of "specialty defoliants." These, Beltsville's experts explain, "are effective during different stages of plant maturity and under a variety of weather conditions."

Bolivia Gets New Edible Oil Plant

A new edible oil mill near Cochabamba, Bolivia, was opened formally on July 7. The plant already had been producing tinned edible oil from sunflower seed on a small scale, trial-run basis for several months.

The plant, named Fabrica de Aceites (Oil Factory), is reported to have a production capacity of 600 short tons of oil per year. Initial output will be limited to about 200 tons annually by the present level of Bolivian edible oilseed production. Efforts are under way, however, to increase domestic oilseed output to meet the factory's maximum capacity requirements of 3,300 tons.

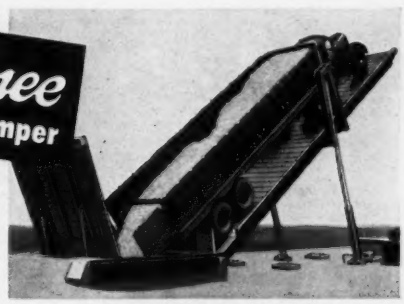
Feed cake, saleable to the Cochabamba dairy industry, will be a principal by-product with production eventually expected to amount to 1,100 tons. Planned expansion, if carried out, will result in production of vegetable shortening, soap, linseed oil, and varnishes. Sunflower seed, peanuts, and in a smaller quantities, flaxseed and cottonseed, are the raw materials expected to be used.

The factory presently consists of seven modern buildings on a 25-acre plot, with room for expansion as needed. Included are a milling plant for grinding the seed, a crude oil plant, refinery, warehouse, office building, toolhouse, and six storage tanks of 180-ton capacity each. Most of the equipment and machinery comes from the U.S.

The Minister of National Economy stated that with the operation of the factory, Bolivia ultimately will save from $600,000 to $700,000 per year in foreign exchange expenditures for imported edible oils.

The Minister of Economy further indicated that the Bolivian government will take adequate measures to protect the new industry. In the past, protective measures were usually in the form of increased import duties and a prohibition on imports to the extent that national requirements are met by local production. In this instance, no potential loss to U.S. trade can be foreseen, since the bulk of Bolivia's edible oil imports come from Argentina.

Kewanee Cottonseed Dumper



- Sizes—40', 45' and 50' Platforms. Other sizes special.
- Capacities to 80,000 lbs.
- Hydraulic 10'x10' Pit Door.
- TWIN Hydraulic Power Units.
- Pit and Pitless Models. Pitless reduces foundation costs.

This New KEWANEE Pitless Model cuts foundation costs to a minimum.

UNLOADS all sizes of Trucks and big Tractor Trailers in a "jiffy." Takes all the time-stealing hard work out of unloading...eliminates waiting time and keeps trucks "on the go."

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 25 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control. No danger of accidents.

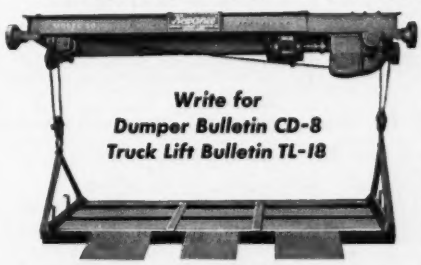
Pit Door opens and closes hydraulically in seconds, permits cottonseed to be dumped directly into open pit.

Easy, simple controls . . . one man operates the Dumper, Wheel Stops and Pit Door from one location. Eliminates back-breaking labor and cuts costs.

Evidence of KEWANEE performance and economy is overwhelming. It is substantiated by successive repeat orders from outstanding firms who have installed them in all their plants.

Every Trucker and Ginner is a real booster. They appreciate "no long waiting in line" in busy hauling seasons and they tell others. It attracts new customers, widens your territory and expands your volume.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN — find out how KEWANEE will cut your unloading costs.



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Kewanee Truck Lifts

- Adjustable for Driveways 11' to 15'6" widths.
- Low Head Room.
- Large, deep flanged Winding Drums. Uniform winding.
- Cut Worm Gear Reducer.
- Crucible steel Lifting Cables, extra flexible.

ENGINEERED for easy operation and dependable performance, backed by 31 years' know-how in the grain trade.

Extra strength channel steel frame provides rigid support for operating mechanism. All working parts are below the frame, permitting maximum lift.

Telescoping frame adjustable every 2' for driveways 11'0" to 15'6". New heavy duty Cradle of greater strength and utility. Strong lifting cables.

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About Same as Last Year

Oilseed Production In Brazil, '51

The harvest of vegetable oilseeds in Brazil in 1951 now appears to be slightly larger than in 1950. Drought in North Brazil has reduced crop prospects in that area for cotton and castor beans and the harvest of babassu kernels, oiticica, and tucum nuts did not come up to expectations considering the favorable prices offered. Production of peanuts and soybeans continued to expand in South Brazil but flaxseed acreage has been declining.

• **Cottonseed**—Cottonseed production for all Brazil during the year ending June 30, 1951, is estimated at 660,000 short tons or about the same as the 1950 crop (revised upward from 605,000 tons). Output in Central Brazil, including Sao Paulo, is placed at 474,000 tons, or an increase of nearly 45,000 tons from the previous year, while in North Brazil, due to drought and caterpillar destruction, the crop was reduced to 186,000 tons from 230,000 a year earlier.

• **Peanuts** — Unofficial estimates place the current peanut crop at 160,000 tons, unshelled basis. Production centers largely in Sao Paulo, which has an estimated crop of 138,000 tons in 1951. The increase of 25 percent from the 1950 crop is due largely to favorable prices and greatly increased demand from domestic consumers.

• **Soybeans**—Production of soybeans in 1951 in Rio Grande do Sul has been estimated at 66,000 tons (2,204,600 bushels) against 38,600 (1,286,000 bushels) during 1950.

• **Castor Beans**—Castor bean output in 1951 is placed at 165,000 tons, only slightly above the low level of the previous year. Earlier indications for a large crop equal to the 221,000 tons harvested in 1949 were doomed when over two-thirds of the crop in Northeastern Brazil was seriously affected by drought during the first part of the year. The 1950 crop has been revised upward to 154,300 tons.

• **Babassu**—The 1951 babassu crop is tentatively estimated at 71,650 tons, as compared to 77,000 tons for the previous season. Prices to gatherers were very favorable over most of the season but transportation difficulties and high prices of other crops competing for labor are thought to have reduced the production under last year's level.

• **Oiticica**—Oiticica seed output of about 38,600 tons in 1951 is slightly below the 40,800-ton gathering of 1950, and about one-half the 1948 record high of 71,650 tons. Consumption of oiticica oil in Brazil has been increasing but 80 to 90 percent of the oil still is exported.

• **Flaxseed**—The 1950 flaxseed crop of about 38,600 tons (1,377,875 bushels) is down from an estimated 44,000 tons (1,574,700 bushels) of the previous season. No estimate is available for the 1951 crop, for which planting was completed in July. However, the recent price levels would be indicative of further reduction in planted area.

Quotes on Cotton

Prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas

MONEY IN THE BANK—"The farmer who wants to put some increased production in storage in his soil and draw on it when he plants next year's crop will find legumes a cinch bet, just like putting money in a savings account."—Fort Worth Star Telegram.

•

MUST BE MORE EFFICIENT—"Production of synthetic fibers and foreign cotton emphasizes the need for more efficient cotton production through mechanical harvesting and other means."—John D. Campbell, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

•

$11 FOR ONE DOLLAR—"One dollar invested in fertilizer, when combined with good management and cultural practices, will produce about $11 in additional cotton."—M. H. Movickar, National Fertilizer Association.

•

JOB-MAKER—"Cotton is one of the greatest job-makers among American crops. These jobs benefit everyone in the nation."—Farm and Ranch-Southern Agriculturist.

•

CUT COSTS SIX CENTS PER POUND—"Improvements in cotton insect control can lower the cost of producing cotton at least six cents per pound."—National Cotton Council.

•

PLOWING UNDER PAYS—"Early, thorough disposal of crop residues has many benefits. The green-chopped material decays faster, serves as a green manure crop, gives better soil conditioning, prevents weed seed maturity, destroys insects, and permits planting of winter cover crops."—Texas Experiment Station.

•

KEY TO FUTURE—"The scientist engaged in research holds in his hands the future of cotton and cotton manufacturing." — Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

Wannamaker Gin Burns

F. M. Wannamaker, owner of the Farmers Gin and Seed Company, St. Matthews, S. C., lost his gin by fire about two weeks ago. Mr. Wannamaker is vice-president of the Carolinas Ginners' Association.

A. P. Holly Recuperates

A. P. Holly, Memphis, Tenn., representative for The V. D. Anderson Co., is recuperating at home following an illness which resulted in the amputation of his right leg above the knee. He reports that he is making "very good progress" in his recovery.

Farmers Need More Farm Machinery Than '49

Farmers now need 15 percent more new farm fachinery than they received in 1949 and they require 20 percent more repair and replacement parts than were available to them in the same period, according to a survey recently made in all agricultural counties of the U.S.

The study is being used as the basis for determining 1952 farm machinery requirements for presentation to the defense production agencies. The survey shows an aggregate quantity of new farm machinery and equipment equal to 115 percent of 1949 shipments is needed in 1952, but this does not apply uniformly to all items of equipment.

BAE's Dr. Stine Retires

Oscar C. Stine, assistant chief of USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, retired Aug. 30. Widely known for his outstanding work in the field of agricultural prices and marketing, he has rounded out nearly 37 years of service in the Department. Upon retirement, Dr. Stine will manage his 120-acre farm at Shepherdstown, W. Va. He has also accepted an assignment from the Twentieth Century Fund to make an appraisal of U.S. agricultural programs. On several occasions, Dr. Stine has represented USDA abroad. His most recent assignment was to Japan, where he went in 1950 as a consultant and made recommendations for an economic outlook service for agriculture in that country.

• More than 35 million tons of perishable foods and beverages are shipped each year in the 126,000 refrigerator cars now rolling in the U.S.

Ice Cream Substitute Okay in Texas

Manufacturers of the new vegetable oil frozen dessert that looks and tastes like ice cream know now how they stand in Texas. This week the state's health officer, George M. Cox, approved the sale of a vegetable oil product called Mellorine, but said it is against the law to use the word "cream" or anything that sounds like it is advertising the product.

George M. Clarke, executive vice-president of the Dairy Products Institute of Texas, had some comment to make on the matter. "By defining and naming Mellorine," he said, "the public now is assured of a choice between ice cream and the vegetable fat frozen product.

"Mellorine will be a good product, but it will be to ice cream what margarine is to butter." Mr. Clarke added that the new product will furnish a new market for Texas cottonseed oil.

Incidentally, several ice cream makers in Texas, who are big users of cream, will also make and market the new vegetable oil frozen product.

Classified Advertising

RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, bull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baleing presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pheumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x32 with 49 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 36" Chandler Hullers — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Carver Lint Talling Beater and Shaker.—Write, wire or phone Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Bauer Bros. 199 seed cleaning unit 60" trays, French center drive 4 throw hydraulic pump, French cake trimmer..—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

NEW, USED AND REBUILT MACHINERY—One new 18 shelf "Government type" tower drier, natural gas and butane burners. New Beaumier hydraulic pumps. New Phelps fans, most sizes in stock. High grade rubber belting, pulleys, shafting and transmission equipment. One Union Triplex belt driven hydraulic pump completely rebuilt. Two hydraulic rams and casings, reconditioned. One model "PH" Murray steel bound press and two good, sound Continental wood presses now in gins where used. One 60" Lummus wood frame, metal sides and ends, fully metal lined condenser, used very little. One 14 foot Wichita wood frame bur extractor. Three 66" Continental model "D" Double X extracting feeders. Five 80-saw Murray 6" mote conveyor steel air blast gins. Many other items too numerous to list in this ad. Tell us your needs and we will save you money.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Lummus 60" all metal ball bearing battery condenser with steel supports and automatic dust flues. One Lummus metal lint slide for LCG tramper. One 80-saw section of Lummus metal lint flue with gin hood and with elbow riser and condenser inlet. One 80-saw section of Lummus all metal ball bearing conveyor distributor with rotary change bale valve. One 80-saw section of Lummus 8" seed conveyor. One 80-saw section of Lummus 6" hull conveyor. One Lummus universal gin coupling. One lot transmission items for MEF. All this is new. Bought from Lummus, never been used—stored in a good seed house. Total price $3,000.00.—Jones-Wilson Gin & Mill Co., Flora, Miss.

FOR SALE—Owner of late model 5-80 Continental in Rio Grande Valley is willing to sacrifice if sold immediately. Steel stands with Mitchell cleaners, twenty-four shelf tower drier, practically new M-M 240 h.p. motor, bur machines, etc.; has ginned 4200 bales and still ginning this year. Has excellent record. Real bargain at $42,000 with half cash.—See, call or write M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GIN MACHINERY FOR SALE—One six cylinder Continental impact cleaner used one year. One 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine, factory reworked. One 80-saw Continental gin stand brush type 1931 model, factory reworked, One 1942 model Mitchell convertible cleaner, all for $3,000.00 f.o.b. Leland, Miss.—T. J. Hays, Hollandale, Miss.

FOR SALE—Never was better time to buy Rio Grande Valley gins than now. Have some real bargains.—Call or write M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—We will pay cash for several good steel cotton separators of standard makes. Also steel cleaners, bur extractors and late model extracting feeders. Please describe completely and state lowest price of all items offered.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experiecned ginner for 5-80 Continental plant in irrigated district of West Texas. Housing available. Give references and experience. —Write Box "HH" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Experienced oil mill operator for foreign assignments to install and start up screw presses, linters, hullers, etc.—Write to Room 811, 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

• More than 200,000 forest fires burned 15 million acres of forest land in the U.S. in 1950.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings. —Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline power units in stock, all sizes. Sales, parts and service, day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—100 h.p. M.M. engine, perfect condition. Several practically new by-passes. Four good drum feeders. One 35" and one 45" fan.—Schrade Gin Co., 2 miles east, Rowlett, Texas, Highway 67.

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3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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Council Officials to Study European Trade Problems

Two officials of the National Cotton Council left last week for Europe to study the problems of financing cotton exports. S. Y. West of Memphis, chairman of the Council's Foreign Trade Committee, and Read P. Dunn of Washington, director of the committee, will visit England, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

"Because authorization funds for the Economic Cooperation Administration were reduced below budget requests, most European countries will be forced to revise their import programs and to adjust their financing arrangements," Mr. Dunn said before sailing from New York. "Total earnings of free dollars by European nations currently is considerably higher than at any time since the war but at the same time import requirements are also higher because of the greater degree of economic activity and increased defense programs under way in those countries."

The two men will give particular attention to the possibility of establishing special short term credits through the Export-Import Bank for the financing of cotton exports. If these credits could be established immediately, foreign mills would be in a position to purchase a substantial part of their cotton requirements during the present harvesting season, thus benefiting the farmer through a more stable market, the two men said.

First efforts of Mr. West and Mr. Dunn in Europe will be concentrated on establishing a loan for Germany, where the need for credit is most urgent. The two men will visit other countries which, along with Japan, have expressed an interest in securing the Export-Import Bank credits.

Mr. Dunn pointed out that Export-Import Bank officials have indicated they prefer to have the proposed loans extended to foreign commercial banks with the endorsement of the central bank in each country, thus permitting the cotton to move through normal trade channels according to customary practices. "The Bank has not lost one cent on short term cotton credits made available to foreign countries in previous years," Mr. Dunn said.

The two Cotton Council officials will be joined in Europe by F. H. Whitaker, special USDA representative. A special representative of the Export-Import Bank is expected to be in Europe at the same time making a survey of financial conditions in those countries which have expressed an interest in the short term cotton credits.

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Council Urges Fire Prevention Steps

A big crop, with a consequent increase in processing, handling, and storage of cotton, intensifies necessity for preventing fires, the National Cotton Council is stressing in a Beltwide campaign.

Urgency for getting the crop harvested as rapidly as possible does not minimize importance of clean harvesting and of keeping matches, metals, and rocks out of seed cotton, Claude L. Welch, the Council's director of production and marketing, stresses. He explained that these objects often are responsible for costly gin fires. They cause sparks when they strike metal during the ginning process.

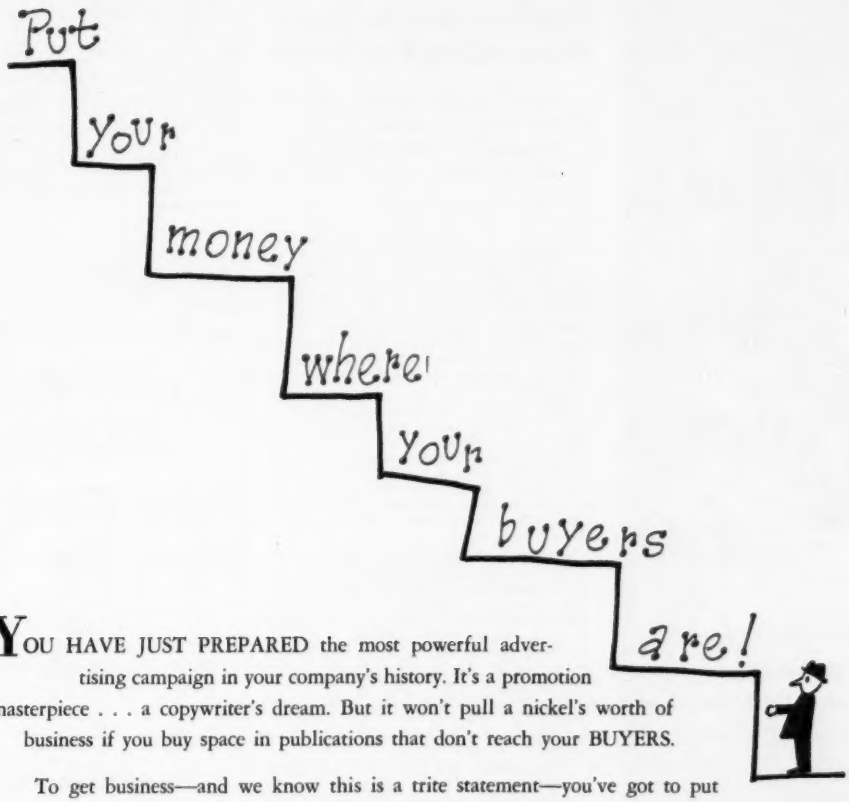
"With a heavy volume of cotton in transit and at gins and warehouses, possibilities of fires are increased. Fires not only can destroy thousands of bales of valuable cotton but can put costly plants out of business during a period when these facilities are essential in getting the crop processed, shipped, or stored," the Council's production and marketing director adds.

Enforcement of the "No Smoking" rule and elimination of fire hazards such as trash piles or patches of weeds and dry grass in all areas where cotton is being handled, processed, or stored, can contribute substantially to the Beltwide effort to prevent cotton fires, he said.

Indonesia Copra Exports Attain New High

Exports of copra from Indonesia during July 1951 totaled 53,910 long tons and represented the largest monthly volume shipped since prewar.

Copra purchases by the Copra Foundation in July amounted to 41,300 tons (East Indonesia—35,400 tons, and West Borneo—5,900 tons). Deliveries to oil mills in July were 2,360 tons. Copra purchases and exports during August were forecast at approximately 44,000 tons each.



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Mechanization

Conference to Study Harvesting Problems

■ **Relationship of mechanical harvesting to cotton ginning to be important topic at fifth Beltwide mechanization meeting Nov. 8-9.**

Mechanical harvesting and its relation to cotton ginning will occupy an important place in the program of the fifth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Chickasha, Okla., Nov. 8-9, Dr. Charles R. Sayre, chairman of the National Cotton Council's production and marketing committee and general chairman of the conference, has announced.

The expansion of mechanical harvesting in recent years has brought new problems to the gin, Dr. Sayre said. He pointed out that mechanical and rough harvesting have necessitated the addition of much new cleaning equipment to remove excess trash from the lint in order that grade may not be unduly lowered.

Among developments of the past few years has been the gin lint cleaner. It is estimated that more than 470 gins had lint cleaners in operation in 1950. These machines materially improve the grade of machine harvested cotton.

Currently in the research stage are other new devices including a seed dryer, a green boll catcher, equipment for putting moisture back into dryed cotton, a stick remover, and magnetic equipment for removing nails and other metal from seed cotton.

Researchers say that the seed dryer when perfected will enable the farmer to get better prices for his seed. High moisture content in seed harvested during wet years results in difficulties in seed storage and in reduced prices.

The boll catcher uses a continuous air current to remove green bolls from seed cotton before they reach the gin saws. Of primary importance in areas where cotton strippers harvest the crop, this mechanism aids in preventing stained fiber, thereby keeping the grade up.

Experiments are being made in restoring moisture to cotton which has been run through drying machinery. This operation is performed while the cotton is passing along the lint slide. While excessive moisture is highly undesirable, too great a reduction in moisture may result in damage to the fiber itself.

Both the stick remover and the magnetic equipment offer possibilities of taking foreign matter from cotton at the gin level. Removal of nails and other metal from seed cotton will aid the ginner in holding to a minimum fire losses which annually run into millions of dollars.

Dr. Sayre said that conference delegates would have an opportunity to visit the model ginning equipment at the Chickasha Substation of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station during the two-day meeting. This equipment, which includes all types of cleaning and drying mechanisms, was installed at the Foundation.

More than 500 leaders of the farm station by the Oklahoma Cotton Research equipment industry, the land grant colleges of the cotton states, USDA and the cotton industry are expected to attend the conference. All phases of cotton mechanization progress and problems will be reviewed by the delegates. The meeting is sponsored by the National Cotton Council in cooperation with the Farm Equipment Institute, Cotton Belt land-grant colleges, vocational agriculture, USDA and the major farm organizations.

• Cotton in cultivation in the U.S. in July was estimated at 29.5 million acres, up 59 percent from last year and 33 percent more than the 10-year average. e

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Pesticide Outturn Sets New Record

■ **President Ernest Hart tells Agricultural Chemicals Association that 1951 production was in excess of one billion pounds.**

A spokesman for the agricultural chemicals industry has reported that 1951 pesticide production in excess of a billion pounds has topped most goals fixed by USDA and established a new high record for the industry.

Ernest Hart, president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, said the "war weapons" status of pesticides precluded publication of the industry's exact production figures, but added the volume for DDT, BHC, lead arsenate, calcium arsenate "and several other major items exceeded goals by substantial percentages."

Mr. Hart spoke at the opening session of the association's three-day annual meeting at Spring Lake, N. J.

Reviewing the manufacturing year which for this industry ended Aug. 31, Mr. Hart said the Korean War and the threat of a global conflict challenged pesticide manufacturers "to produce more with less."

The government, he said, wanted increased production not only for control of bugs, blights, weeds and rodents on the farm:

"There was increasing need also," he said, "for the military services, for public health programs, and for exports to friendly nations seeking to control malaria and other insect-borne diseases of man, and to boost agricultural production."

Mr. Hart said the industry's production effort was hampered by shortages of benzol, chlorine and other basic chemicals also vital to other defense programs, and by limitations in the supply of labor, containers and other elements of production.

On the positive side, Mr. Hart said the industry had in the last eight to 10 years "more than doubled" plants for manufacturing, formulating and warehousing. Geographical distribution of these facilities was said to cover "practically all agricultural areas of the country."

He further reported "tremendous forward strides in industry research leading to the development of new insecticides and the improvement of old ones."

The industry, he declared, has "made good" its pledge of last spring that in 1951 no farmer would be forced to forego chemical protection of his crops or livestock because of a lack of pesticides.

"Satisfactory protective material of some kind," Mr. Hart said, "was available for all farmers in all parts of the country."

Asserting that meeting farmers' needs is industry's "first responsibility," Mr. Hart declared that "without the food and fiber from the farms, our entire economy, including the defense and health programs, would collapse."

Mr. Hart at the same time emphasized the industry's responsibility to produce insecticides needed by friendly nations. Continuance of exports at the current rate, he said, would top 1950's total volume by "at least 25 percent."

Mr. Hart expressed the belief that the industry can meet the 105-million-pound DDT production goal contemplated by the National Production Authority for the year beginning Oct. 1, even though this represents a 10 percent increase over this year.

New Publication:

NEW SOYBEAN BOOKLET READY FOR IMMEDIATE CIRCULATION

"The Story of Soybeans," a booklet dealing with the historical background of the plant, has been prepared by the Chicago Board of Trade and is available for distribution.

The printing of the booklet came as a result of the board's decision to inaugurate trading in soybean oil meal.

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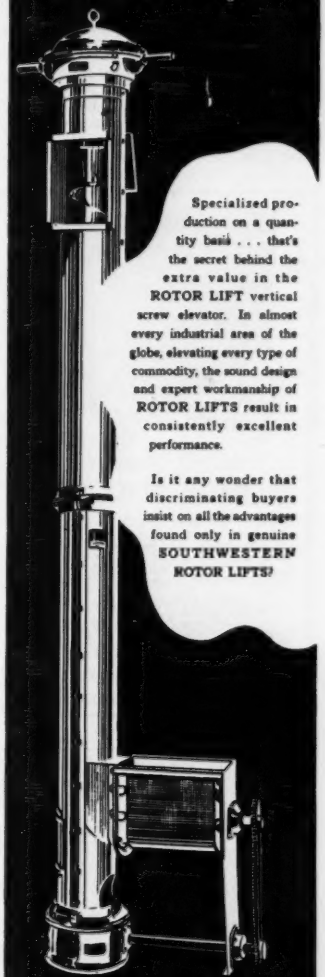

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Crop Plantings Are

NEAR GUIDE ACREAGES

In U. S. This Year

CURRENT CROP reports indicate that 1951 crop acreages will about equal the suggested guides. Spring wheat and cotton acreage each top the guide acreage by nearly a million acres. Feed grain acreages total about 98 percent of the 1951 guide acreage but, with yields expected now, production should about reach the 127 million ton production guide. Oil crop acreages and production should also equal or exceed goals.

These favorable results have been achieved despite the unfavorable weather at planting time in some areas which kept much acreage from being planted and caused many shifts in crop acreages.

Sorghum grain, soybean, and rice acreages also exceed the requested 1951 acreage guides. On the other hand, corn, oats, barley, flaxseed, potato and sweetpotato acreages are under the guides. Acreages of guide crops planted add up to 99.9 percent of the total acreage requested.

Although the planted acreage of corn is four percent less than the requested guide acreage, production is expected to be 98 percent of the 1951 guide, due to an unusually favorable yield prospect. Sorghum grain acreage nearly one and a half times the 1951 goal will be a favorable factor in offsetting the deficit in corn acreage. Farmers planted much of this increased grain sorghum on abandoned wheat acreage. Oats acreage is two percent below the guide, but indicated production is about equal to the 1951 guide. Of the feed grains, barley alone fell decidedly below the requested acreage with only 85 percent of the guide acreage being planted, but expected yields are above average.

The tonnage of feed grains produced will about equal production guides, but utilization continues to be at levels well above production. Corn utilization for 1951-52 is now expected to exceed production by about 100 million bushels, and total stocks of concentrate feed supplies are continuing to decline by about two million tons per year. Careful harvesting and storage, along with increased efficiency in feeding, are needed to assure best utilization of available stocks and retention of adequate feed reserves for 1952.

• **More Fall Grains Asked For** — To assure continued adequate feed supplies in 1952, production goals for fall seeded oats and barley have already been announced. In those states where oats are seeded in the fall, farmers are requested to increase their fall plantings at least five percent. The announced 1952 barley goal is about 12.9 million acres or about 15 percent more than was planted in 1951. Both oats and barley are needed in increased quantities in 1952 to maintain feed supplies.

Spring wheat plantings in 1951 exceeded the guide acreage by four percent, and with the high yields in prospect will offset much of the loss of winter wheat due to bad weather and insect damage. While less than the 1951 guide the indicated total production of wheat would be adequate to meet domestic requirements and foreign demand without material change in reserves. The high spring wheat acreage, which exceeded the guide acreage, and the favorable yield outlook in the spring wheat areas caused total wheat production estimates at 1,070 million bushels to exceed prewar production records—even with heavy acreage abandonment in the winter wheat states.

• **1952 Goals Announced**—The 1952 production goal for wheat of 78,850,000 acres was announced by Secretary Brannan on July 14. This acreage, being just slightly above that for 1951, at average yields, should meet domestic and foreign requirements and provide adequate reserve stocks. State goals, which generally vary only slightly from 1951 acreages, have been announced and are being broken down to county goals by the states. Local announcements should serve as a guide to farmers for their 1952 wheat acreages.

Farmers are requested to increase wheat acreage only where it can be done without reducing feed production. Also, farmers are urged to produce their wheat under a system of farming practices which will enable them to continue to produce at something near present high levels of production if the emergency continues. Farmers also were asked to plant an acreage of rye for harvest no larger than the 1951 acreage.

• **Cotton Shifts Westward** — The 29.5 million acres of cotton in cultivation July 1 was 103 percent of the 1951 guide acreage. With average or better yields from this acreage, production should be sufficient to meet all domestic requirements and permit friendly nations to purchase their normal requirements without further reduction in our stocks position.

The rapid westward shift in cotton acreage greatly exceeded the rate suggested by the 1951 production guides. Southwestern states exceeded their guide acreage by about 12 percent, while southeastern cotton acreage is estimated at only 94 percent of the guide acreage. High yields on irrigated lands in the

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western states also emphasize the western movement of cotton production.

• **Oilseed, Rice, Potatoes**—Oilseed acreages for 1951 exceeded the recommendations, and the large cotton acreage is expected to further increase oil supplies. The late, wet spring limited the corn and oats plantings but resulted in a soybean acreage far exceeding earlier planting intentions and slightly exceeding the goal acreage. Flax acreage fell somewhat below the 1951 guide, probably as a result of the high seedings of spring wheat. Stocks of flaxseed, or its equivalent in oil, are high, however, and are adequate for all requirements. Peanut acreage is about one-fourth above the original acreage allotments.

Rice acreage and production exceeds the 1951 guide, and production is again expected to reach record proportions. With indicated yields, total production should exceed the 1949 production record of 40.7 million bags.

Potato acreage for 1951 is 98 percent of the recommended guide, which was much reduced from last year's acreage. With expected yields, this acreage should provide adequate potato production. Sweetpotato acreage, however, is only 71 percent of that recommended.

• **Prospective Supplies**—In general, 1951 must be regarded as a year of intensive efforts by farmers to meet the high requirements as indicated by the acreage guides. Plantings of major crops total about 363.9 million acres compared to a requested acreage of 364.4 million acres and with 349.3 million acres planted in 1950.

Although feed grain production still appears to be below present rates of consumption, and while wheat production suffered from heavy abandonment, prospective supplies of all types of major agricultural products appear adequate to meet domestic needs during this crop year, with additional supplies available to meet foreign demand and to maintain reserves.

• **Big Crops Needed in '52** — Another high production effort in 1952, particularly for the feed crops, will be required to again meet the expected requirements and maintain stocks at levels made desirable by the present emergency conditions. Major effort in the 1952 production goals program will be to obtain needed supplies of feed grains and still maintain high production of fiber, oilseeds, and food grains without impairing the productive capacity of American farms.—*George H. Walter, USDA-PMA, in The Agricultural Situation for August 1951.*

Council Releases Second Major Film of Year

"The Maid of Cotton in Latin America," a new 13-minute, 16 mm sound picture depicting the 1951 Maid of Cotton's tour of eight Latin American countries, will be ready for release about Sept. 15, the National Cotton Council has announced.

Produced in popular travelogue style, the movie traces Jeannine Holland of Houston, Texas, as she visits the major cities of South America. Opening with the Maid's departure from the Houston airport, the film shows major points of interest in each city visited.

Among scenes are the President's Palace in Panama City; the native market place at Medellin, Colombia; cotton fields near Lima, Peru; Palermo Park in Buenos Aires, Argentina; the Capitol Building in Santiago, Chile; the Covered Wagon monument in Montevideo, Uruguay; Copacabana Beach and Sugarloaf Mountain in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and a banana plantation near Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Maid of Cotton film will be the second major movie release by the Council this year. Last spring a 13-minute subject on cotton's role in the defense program, titled "King Cotton Keeps 'Em Flying," was released in cooperation with the Training Command of the U.S. Air Force. This movie has since been shown to television audiences totaling approximately 20,000,000 viewers.

Prints of both films are available for showing before schools, civic clubs, cotton groups and other audiences without charge by writing to National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

Ward Article Gives Boost To Supplemental Feeding

"Supplemental feed is the partner you need for good pastures," A. L. Ward, director of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, says in an article in the current herd edition of *The Shorthorn World.*

The value of supplemental feeding of cottonseed meal or cake, as well as the use of cottonseed hulls as supplemental roughage, is emphasized in the article.

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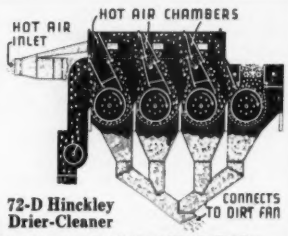

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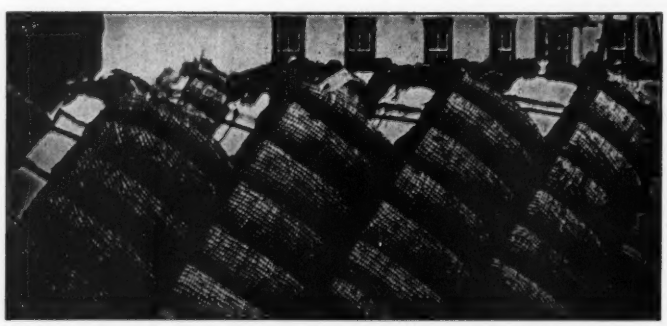

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TIMELY TIPS

On Livestock Feeding

• **Drouth is a Calf-Crop Robber**—Cattlemen who are in drouth areas should examine their feeding program. Cows which do not get enough feed or have only drouth-burned pastures cannot produce and nurse a good calf and be in condition to breed for next year.

The Texas Extension Service predicts that next year's crop of beef calves will be reduced in numbers and quality if sufficient supplemental feed is not used in drouth areas. They recommend that cows receive a daily ration of 1½ to two pounds of 41 percent protein cake and two to five pounds of green alfalfa hay as well as having bone meal available at all times. Some non-legume dry roughage should be fed if grazing is not ample.

• **A Successful Cattleman Doesn't Starve Cattle**—J. Garrett Tolan, a successful cattle breeder who started as a commercial catteman and who has since shown many International Grand Champions, said: "We've never believed in starving our cattle. We have been heavy on the feed pail. There have been more failures in the Angus (cattle) business due to lack of feeding than any other one cause. You know, you can starve the good breeding out of cattle."

• **Economical Cattle Wintering** — The Mississippi Extension Service says that it is not profitable to substitute corn for roughage in wintering farm beef herds. They suggest that a reasonable allowance of non-legume roughage be fed in addition to one to 1½ pounds of high protein meal (such as cottonseed meal) to winter dry cows.

• **Low-Cost Fattening Gains**—The Illinois Extension Service refers to the narrow margins between feeder and fat cattle and concludes, "Feeding programs that will result in low-cost gains offer the best opportunity to make a profit."

Cottonseed meal helps keep costs down because each pound of meal used to balance steer fattening rations saves 2½ to three pounds of grain. Cottonseed hulls are an economical source of digestible nutrients and their physical characteristics help to prevent dangerous bloat and "going off feed."

• **Market Hogs Early**—The Iowa State College suggests that "Pushing hogs for early sale this fall will pay." It is expected that heavy marketing of hogs later in the fall may depress hog prices. The pig crop last spring was the second largest on record, and seven percent more hogs will be marketed this fall and winter than a year ago.

Well-balanced rations produce faster and more economical gains. A good protein suplement to use is: 40 pounds of cottonseed meal, 40 pounds of tankage and 20 pounds of alfalfa meal. Practices which speed up gains include: using shade and concrete wallows to keep hogs cool, providing abundant fresh cool water, and controlling parasites.

• **How Much Protein in the Dairy Ration?**—A good plan to follow is to use what the experts use. The Texas A. & M. College dairy herd has been receiving a 20 percent concentrate mixture with liberal quantities of Atlas sorghum sil-

age and small amounts of low-quality grass hay. Texas A. & M. recommends that the concentrate mixture contain 22 to 24 percent protein if the roughage is very low in protein.

At this time of year, dairymen should check their rations and add more cottonseed meal to the mixture if pasture or roughage protein content has decreased.

• **It Pays to Feed Ewes**—Recent Montana experiments showed supplemental feed increased the number of ews that lambed and the number of twins lambed and decreased the number of weak or dead lambs. Only 63 percent of the ewes on range without supplemental feed lambed. When supplemental feed was given the average was raised to 80 percent. Ewes receiving the most feed had 37 percent more lambs than ewes not receiving supplemental feed.

Blake Tells Feed Dealers Why Cotton Prices Fell

Delays by the military in ordering essential textile items, threats of OPS rollbacks in cotton textile price ceilings, and a resultant temporary softening in foreign demand for cotton were listed as major reasons for recent declines in raw cotton prices by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, at the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11.

"Actually there has been no appreciable change in the prospective demand for cotton during the 1951-52 season since the crop was planted; rather there has been a shift in the timing of the demand," Mr. Blake told the dealers.

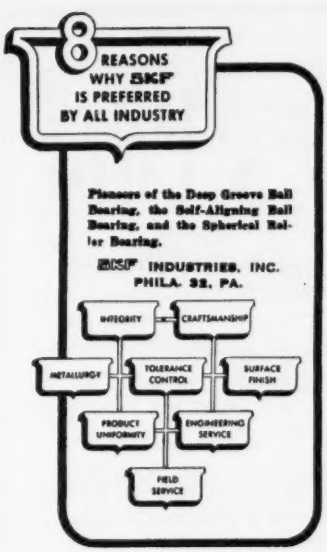
The cotton industry official said that a number of steps are now being taken to remedy the present short-term situation. Among these he listed stepped-up military orders, Export-Import Bank loan authorizations, consideration of raw cotton stockpiling, and a temporary holding movement by the farmers.

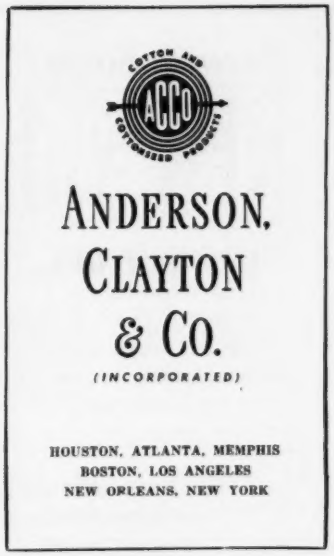
Argentine Supplies of Oils, Oilseeds Down

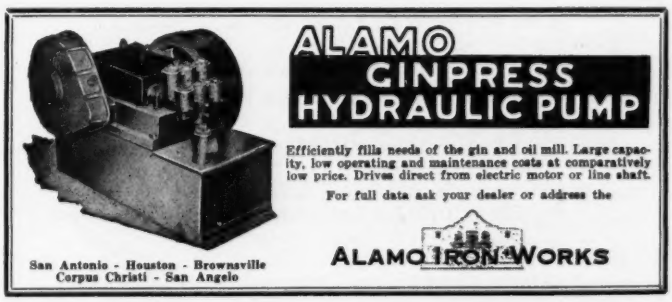
USDA reports that Argentina's exportable supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil were reduced to low levels by large shipments during the first half of 1951 and, consequently, movement will decline from now until the end of the year. Quantities available for shipment in 1952 will be considerably less than this year. Carry-over next Jan. 1 will be relatively small and new-crop seedings at best will be only moderately greater than the 2.7 million acres planted (two million harvested) in 1950-51. Because of drought, there is a grave danger at present that seedings may fall short of last season, creating a tight position in exportable supplies next year.

Estimates for edible oil production have been reduced to a total of 330,000 short tons compared with the previous estimate of 358,000 tons. The decrease was on the basis of a sunflower crop smaller than originally forecast. The exportable surplus of edible oils now is calculated at about 121,250 tons, against which substantial shipments already have been made.

Production estimates for crops supplying edible oils are as follows: sunflower seed, 1,100,000 tons; cottonseed, 210,000; shelled peanuts, 88,000; and olives, 28,500.



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The last Yopp's Code, 11th Edition (published 1937) is now being completely revised and brought up to date, and will be ready for distribution the latter part of September. Included in this new edition are:

★ **NEW WORDS and phrases for description of oils and oilseed products as to method of extraction—hydraulic, Expeller, solvent.**

★ **NEW WORDS for linters cellulose settlements.**

★ **NEW WORDS for milling in transit, destinations basis f.o.b. cars certain points such as Decatur, Ill., etc.**

★ **NEW TERMS for Mexican purchases; various other new trading terms.**

★ **NEW CODED LIST of Traders (buyers, refiners, brokers, dealers).**

★ **NEW CODED LIST of Oil Mills (cottonseed, peanut, soybean, flaxseed, etc.)**

The lists of traders and oil mills are almost completely new, due to many new firms, corporate name changes, firm dissolutions, etc. This edition is being revised by Wm. D. Yopp, who with his father edited and revised previous editions.

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Mexican Cotton Estimate Is 13 Percent Above 1950-51

The 1951-52 cotton crop in Mexico is currently estimated at 1,270,000 bales (500 pounds gross), or about 13 percent above the 1,120,000 bales produced in 1950-51. Area planted to cotton during the current season is estimated at slightly above two million acres, an increase of seven percent over the 1,875,000 acres harvested in the previous season.

Prospects for the crop in a part of the Matamoros region are below average due to the lack of rain from May 27 through June 25. During the latter part of this dry period, approximately 10,000 bales of cotton per day were lost because of the lack of moisture. Originally, over a million acres were planted to cotton in this area this year, but adverse weather conditions permitted only about 740,000 acres to survive, somewhat less than 790,000 acres harvested in 1950-51. With picking having become general in late July, about a month later than usual, production in 1951-52 is forecast at 280,000 bales, considerably below the 355,000 bales harvested in 1950-51. A total of 26 new gins had been installed in recent months in the area to handle the anticipated increase in production.

Offsetting the poor crop prospects in the Matamoros region in the east is the favorable outlook along the west coast of Mexico in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, where the largest increase in Mexican cotton acreage has occurred, from 161,000 in 1950-51 to 280,000 in the current season. Conservative production estimates place the crop at about 190,000 bales, compared with 100,000 bales in the previous season. Increased mechanization and insect control, combined with favorable weather conditions, are contributing factors to this expansion. An oil mill and cotton compress are under construction near Guaymas, Sonora, and they will assist in the marketing of the cotton crop.

Although planting was delayed about a month in the Mexicali area because of cool weather, the crop appears in satisfactory condition at present. Water remains a problem with some difficulty experienced in irrigating the expanded cotton acreage. Production is expected to be above the 1950-51 crop of 225,000 bales, reaching 255,000 or higher. The cotton crop in the Laguna area around Torreon is in good condition, following a poor beginning. It is estimated to be slightly above last year's crop of 294,000 bales, producing between 305,000 and 335,000 bales.

Prices of Mexican cotton declined from the equivalent of 51.57 U.S. cents a pound for Middling 15/16 inch cotton on May 31 to 35.69 cents on Aug. 16, including the export tax, which was reduced from almost 12 cents a pound to about six cents effective July 4. This is only slightly above the 34.48 cents a pound quoted for similar type cotton in the U.S. on Aug. 16. In some foreign countries Mexican cotton is now being offered at prices even with U.S. cotton of similar quality.

• A vegetative cover on the land forms a cushion to absorb the beating and washing from heavy, driving rains; this cushion also absorbs water very rapidly and permits deeper moisture penetration into the soil.

CCC Price-Support Program Realizes Big Loss

USDA has reported that $1,766,784,000 was invested in Commodity Credit Corporation price-support program loans and inventories as of June 30 and that the corporation sustained a net realized loss of $345,599,000 in carrying out this program during the fiscal year ended June 30. (The net realized loss on the CCC price-support for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 was $249,230,000.)

Of the total investment of $1,766,784,000, loans outstanding totaled $334,092,000 (including $49,506,000 of commodity loans held by lending agencies, $284,462,000 held by the CCC, and $124,000 of loans approved but not fully processed), while inventories acquired under loan, purchase agreement, and direct purchase operations represented an investment of $1,432,692,000.

Price-support operations in corn and tobacco accounted for the bulk of the loan total. Other loans were made on flaxseed, peanuts, soybeans and upland cotton.

Linseed oil—221,386,169 pounds—was inventoried by the CCC as costing $62,659,827; 83,215 bales of upland cotton, $15,998,059; 3,162,540 bushels of flaxseed, $13,118,281. Futher items in the inventory included peanuts, cotton linters and soybeans.

As of June 30 the CCC was authorized to have total borrowings outstanding and obligations to purchase loans held by lending agencies at any one time of $6,750,000,000 to carry on its various programs, including the price-support program. The CCC had in use $2,610,000,000 of its statutory borrowing authority; i.e., actual borrowings totaled $2,555,000,000 and obligations to purchase commodity and storage loans held by lending agencies amounted to $55,000,000. This left a net statutory borrowing authority available of $4,140,000,000.

In addition, other current operating obligations of the CCC amounted to $74,000,000, some part of which may be liquidated by the use of borrowing authority. These current operating obligations included accounts payable and accrued liabilities totalling $55,000,000, purchase agreements amounting to $6,000,000, and other commitments of approximately $13,000,000.

The corporation has a paid-in capital of $100,000,000 and at times it receives advances from purchasers of commodities. These funds reduce the amount of borrowings necessary for the corporation to carry out its operations.

Uruguay to Provide Own Olive Oil Needs

To supply Uruguay with its requirements of olive oil and pickled olives, a local company, Mercado Olivarero del Uruguay S. A., during its six years of operation has planted about 41,000 olive trees on 2,125 acres near San Jose, and plans call for around 30,000 more trees.

As yet there is no commercial olive production as the trees are under six years old. When these trees come into bearing the company plans to erect a crushing mill on its property. Production emphasis will be placed on olive oil rather than on pickled olives.

During the years 1947-50 Uruguay has imported an average of 160 short tons of olive oil annually.

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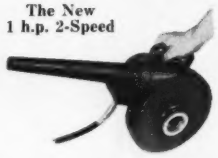

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• **November 8-9—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Chickasha, Okla. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.**

• **March 3-4, 1952 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.**

• **March 24-25, 1952 — Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.**

• **March 30, 1952—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **March 31, April 1-2, 1952 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, President Gin Machinery & Supply Assn., Inc., P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.**

• **May 12-13, 1952 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.**

• **May 19-20-21, 1952—National Cottonseed Products Association's annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 3-4-5, 1952—Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 8-9-10-11, 1952—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.**

Hibiscus Plants Respond To Cottonseed Meal

Cottonseed meal is a good fertilizer for hibiscus plants, Hunter Moles, nurseryman, said recently in a talk before the Men's Garden Club at Baton Rouge, La.

Dalton E. Gandy, Mississippi Valley field representative of the NCPA, has forwarded a clipping from the Baton Rouge Advocate reporting Mr. Moles' discussion of hibiscus culture.

The nurseryman recommended that hibiscus plant be fertilized once a month using cottonseed meal.

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In the Mitchell plant, Sam moved from the crating department to the shear department to the automatic screw machines (during the war) and then to the Mitchell gas heater department. Here he supervised much of the vaporizer work and helped to build the first Mitchell 2M Heater.

After that, he had intensive training in the field with gin erection work and in 1949 took over the Arkansas-Missouri territory. He can be reached at 1520 S. Main in Jonesboro, Arkansas, telephone 4841.

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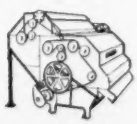
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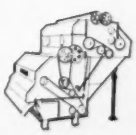
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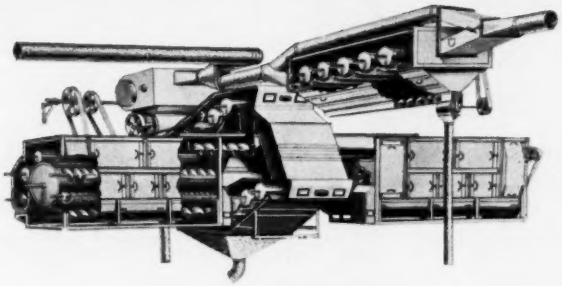

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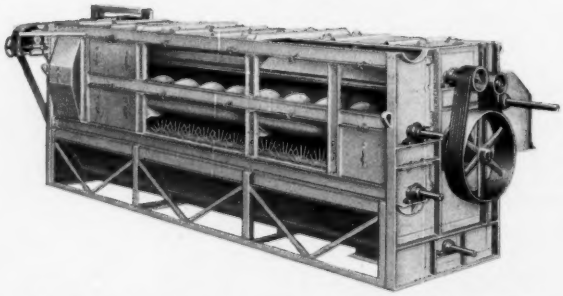

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